The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,001—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 30, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

☞ P & O ☜

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mil[illegible]id

LARGEST SAL[illegible] in the WORLD. Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7392	L. M. Wilmer	11th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* BENGAL	4656	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th June, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM.	C. Androvich	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25, July 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
SYDNEY	4,222	Aubert	THURSDAY. 2nd Aug., 1900.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obtinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES; unsuccessful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER (B.), V. C. Works, Managhat, Lonavl.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 3rd Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 31st July.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 2nd August, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 7th Aug.

FOR, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about the 4th August.

FOR MANILA.

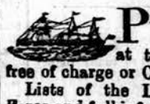
A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th July, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporite	15th Aug.
" DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 17th Aug., 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be earned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA AND TELEGRAPH WORKS CO., LD., SILVERTOWN.

ELECTRICAL STORES, CONTRACTORS' TOOLS, CEMENT, COAL TAR, RUBBER, PAINTS, OILS, METALS, AND ENGINEERS' SUNDRIES.

THE BRITISH LUXFER PRISM SYNDICATE, LD.

Speciality, Illumination of dark Offices, etc., by natural means.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

BOMBAY.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

FROM THE CELEBRATED ESTABLISHMENT OF

MESSRS. SUTTON AND SONS.

THE Seeds are thoroughly tested by Messrs. Sutton's special process and give the largest percentage of germination of any exported seeds. Selections as follows in tins specially made for Exportation.

		Ordinary Rates.	Special Cash Rates.
		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1	Tin containing 16 packets Flower Seeds	6 2	5 8
1	Do. do. 22 do. do. do.	9 0	8 0
1	Do. do. 20 do. Vegetable Seeds	6 2	5 8
1	Do. do. 40 do. do. do.	11 12	10 8

FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

AGENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE
ASPARAGUS EXTRAFINE.	FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP

OF THE

PHOSPHATE OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNINE.

(Prepared with the greatest care and uniformity.)

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates.

This preparation has become very popular as a general Tonic in Anæmia and Cachetic Disease, and is extensively administered at Netley to Invalids from the Tropics. In India it seems almost a specific agent in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from over-mental exertion and the depressing and debilitating influence of the climate.

Per bottle...Cash, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8; Credit, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 2-14.

Especially valuable in the present unhealthy state Bombay,

PREPARLD BY

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DRYING BOTTLESS.

For Drying Cheroots and for preserving Gloves, etc., from Damp during the Monsoon.

PRICES—

	1 and 1½	2	2½	4	10	Litres.
Rs.	2-0	3-0	4-0	5-12	12-0	Special.
Rs.	2-4	3-6	4-8	6-8	13-8	Ordinary rates.

DRYING TINS.

NEATLY JAPANNED.

PRICES—

Rs. 1-0,	1-4,	2-0,	Special.
Rs. 1-2,	1-8,	2-4,	Ordinary Rates.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES FOR THE MONSOON.

1	Quart.	Size..... Each	Rs.	2
2	"	"	"	3
4	"	"	"	5
7	"	"	"	10

A CONVENIENT AND EASY METHOD OF KEEPING CIGARS, MATCHES, GLOVES, FEATHERS, &c. DRY DURING THE RAINS.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES SAVED.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

The Antidote for Ague, Malaria, Influenza and Plague. A speedy and certain remedy for all kinds of Fevers.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NE[redacted]TISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

UNDER Section 18 (3) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Corporation have to APPOINT [redacted] to be the Tribunal of Appeal to be constituted under Section [redacted] of the aforesaid Act.

Gentlemen wishing to serve are requested to send in their Applications to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st August 1900.

Particulars regarding remuneration, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay. 28th July 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 176 OF 1899.

PESTONJI JAMSETJI PORTER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Bandora .....Plaintiff,

vs.

1. FRAMJI PESTONJI PORTER, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Ghoga Street, within the Fort, the Executor and legal representative of PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, and (2) DOSSIBAI, sister of the said PESTONJI CURSETJI PORTER, deceased, also of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decretal order made in the above suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1900, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day September, 1900, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and of the 1st defendant abovenamed and of the original 1st defendant herein, in all that piece or parce or land of ground with the messuage, tenament and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Todd Street (now known as Ghoga Street), witain the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 27 and 28 and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 322 and 322, and new No. 5-255, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards and 6-9 of a square yard (be the same, a little more or less) and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house late of or belonging to Cowasji Hirji Feaker, deceased, on or towards the West by a passage belonging to the premises intended to be hereby sold, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Todd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs Maganlal and Jehangir, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovementioned, at No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1900.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st August, 1900, the UP and DOWN MAIL and PASSENGER TRAINS will ARRIVE at and DEPART from the Principal Stations on this Railway, at the TIMES shown below :—

For UP TRAINS read from the BOTTOM and for DOWN TRAINS read from the TOP.

ABSTRACT TIME TABLE OF TRAINS BETWEEN ITARSI, JHANSI AND AGRA AND TUNDLA AND JHANSI AND CAWNPORE.

DOWN TRAINS. Pass.	Pass.	Mail.	STATIONS.	UP TRAINS. Mail.	Pass.	Pass.
14 35	6 25	13 25	D Itarsi ..... A	23 41	10 30	21 20
15 20	7 5	13 51	D Hoshangabad ..... D	22 20	9 47	20 43
18 35	10 10	15 39	A Bhopal ..... D	21 23	6 25	17 40
21 30	...	...	D Bhopal ..... A	...	...	14 50
4 30	...	...	A Ujjain ..... D	...	...	7 40
13 15	10 32	15 49	D Bhopal ..... A	20 55	5 30	17 20
0 15	14 25	18 49	A Bina ..... D	18 6	1 10	11 34
...	...	20 0	D Bina ..... A	16 15	...	...
...	...	23 17	D Saugor ..... D	13 32	...	...
...	...	6 0	D Damoh ..... D	10 5	...	...
...	...	11 45	A Katni, G I Ry ..... D	4 45	...	...
...	...	20 15	D Bina ..... A	15 45	...	...
...	...	8 0	D Guna ..... D	11 30	...	...
...	...	12 35	A Baran ..... D	5 50	...	...
0 43	14 46	19 19	D Bina ..... A	17 56	0 38	11 4
2 56	16 43	20 45	D Lalitpur ..... D	16 42	22 50	8 55
6 0	19 5	22 45	A Jhansi ..... D	14 47	20 10	5 10
* 4 45	9 0	23 40	D Jhansi ..... A	14 14	4 15	* 21 20
9 42	13 25	3 38	D Orai ..... D	1 23	37 14	56
11 25	14 27	3 29	D Kalpi ..... D	11 11	18 22	17 12	50
14 40	...	...	A Hawirpore Road ..... D	...	19 37	8 20
...	17 15	5 30	A Cawnpore G & R Ry ..... D	9 40	19 15	...
6 40	19 40	23 15	D Jhansi ..... A	14 3	19 35	3 50
10 22	22 53	3 1	D Gwalior ..... D	11 38	16 20	23 59
13 24	1 24 Arr	3 19	D Dholpur ..... D	10 7	13 4	21 11
16 19	3 4 5	4 56	D Agra, Fort ..... D	8 53	10 55	18 59
17 20	...	5 30	A Tundla ..... D	8 10	...	17 55
6 35	...	...	D Manikpur ..... A	...	...	17 48
7 56	...	...	D Karwi ..... D	...	...	16 35
11 10	...	...	D Banda ..... D	...	...	13 54
13 45	...	...	D Mahoba ..... D	...	...	11 53
15 45	...	...	D Harpalpur (for Nowgong) ..... D	...	...	9 40
19 5	...	...	A Jhansi ..... D	...	...	6 25

* Third Class Passengers only will be booked by these trains between Hawirpore Road and Jhansi.

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General Traffic Manager.

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A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

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gold weighing about 25 tolas.
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Property on view.

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1 studio camera with stand and lens by Dariot.
75 copies memoir and correspondence of General Fraser.
7 copies Seeger and Guernsey's Cyclopedia.

By order of Messrs. Khan and Khan, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Muriidhur Kundanlal, Delhi—

75 bales, each 25 reams coloured tissue paper.

AT 2 P.M.

1 brand new "King" Gent's bicycle.
A number of second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 handsome strong-built victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 circular glass front brougham.
1 light high-wheel dog-cart.
1 black and tan fox terrier bitch, good ratter and cutter.
1 handsome bay Arab horse, 5 years old, 14-1 hands, would make a good race horse.
1 bay horse going in harness and saddle, the property of a Parsee gentleman.

By order of Abdoolhoosein Sullemanji and on account and at the risk of Goolamhoosein Essajl—

1 rubber tyred gig.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 500 BALES FULLY-GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, by order of Messrs. Hurgopal Hurdyal and on account and at the risk of Tarachund Mooriidhur.

In the godown of Messrs. Breul and Co., in Bhagoria Lane—

400 bales fully good Bengal Cotton.

In the godown of Khimji Visram, No. 8, in Chunia Ramjee Pres—

100 bales fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY NEAR THE CLARK ROAD ON THE BYCULLA FLATS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, under the directions of Ebrahimbhai Laljee and Tajabhai Jan Mahomed, the executors of the last will and testament of Bai Sonbai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomed bin Ebranim, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of leasehold Foras land situate near the Clark Road on the Byculla Flats, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 311 square yards, equivalent to 5 1-2 kathees of 10' x 10' or thereabouts, and bounded on the

NOTICES.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BYCULLA CLUB will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Honorary Secretary.

21th July, 1900.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, 1900, at 8-30 A.M.

ALLAN MOSS, MAJOR,
Secretary.

Poona, 20th July 1900.

NOTICE.

NOWROJI JAMSETJI ANTIA, late HEAD CASHIER to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. has commenced BUSINESS as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT at Thanna and at No. 14 K, HUMMUM Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Bombay Presidency and are now Prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at CURRENT RATES.

GLAZEBROOK TEJPAL & Co.,
Chief Representatives.

NOTICE.

IT IS hereby notified that the OPIUM CONTRACT of the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad Deccan as well as that of the Cantonments of Secunderabad and Bolarum, together with the two mile zone, inclusive of the three Paigah Ellackas and Sarfi-khas will be AUCTIONED for three years, commencing from the 1st of Azoor 1310 F. to the end of Aban 1312 F., at the Office of the Revenue Board, at 2 P.M., on SUNDAY, the 12th August, 1900.

Applicants willing to bid for the Contract are directed to be present on the occasion.

GHULAM RASOOL,
Secretary, Board of Revenue,
H. H. the Nizam's Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PREMIUMS of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 are offered by the Government of India for COMPETITION among ARCHITECTS in India for the two best sets of Elevation-designs submitted for the three main façades of the South Block of the New Military Secretariat Buildings, proposed to be erected at No. 6, Esplanade Row, East, in Calcutta. A lithographed site plan, and plans showing the approved arrangement of the three floors of the South Block will be supplied to intending competitors on application to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, (Writers' Buildings) for which a charge of Rs. 10 will be made, but the amount will be refunded to such applicants as submit drawings in the competition.

Designs are required for the principal, or South, Elevation facing the Calcutta Maidan, and for the East and West Elevations which will also be visible from the Maidan. The drawings should be made to a scale of 4 feet to an inch and may be supplemented by other drawings or sketches necessary to illustrate details.

The materials to be used in the façades will be preferably red brick and terra cotta, but architects are not required to confine themselves to the use of these materials.

Designs should be submitted to the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, at Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, not later than NOON of SATURDAY, the 15th September 1900. The drawings should bear a motto, to be adopted by the architect, who should when submitting them send his full name and address with his motto, in a SEPARATE SEALED COVER, to the CHIEF ENGINEER, P. W. D., Bengal, at Writers' Buildings. Failure to follow this procedure will vitiate a Competitor's chance of gaining a premium.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

1. RAJA OF SATARA DETHRONED, with all the Papers on the case and the Impeachment of Colonel C. Ovans, Rs. 3-8-0.
2. MY THOUGHTS: Religious, Social and Moral. In seven languages. Under the patronage of H. H. the Rao of Cutch, G.C.I.E. Free Distribution.
3. SHELLEY'S SPIRITUAL PHILOSOPHY, Rs. 2-12-0.
4. PHILOSOPHY OF YEARS, Rs. 0-8-0.
5. EXPERIENCES OF AN OBSCURE LIFE, Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR SALE.

1. HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES OF ALL INDIAN PRINCES, NOBLES, HEROES, &c. &c. Folio size, superbly bound. Incased in a beautiful box with lock and key. Price on application, Edition 1819.
   VERY SCARCE.
   (In 1888 at the Hardwick sale a similar copy was sold for £75.)
2. LORD'S DISCOVERY OF THE SECT OF THE BANIANS AND THE RELIGION OF THE PARSEES. Wherein is shewn the superstitions ceremonies used amongst them. More especially their Idolatrous Worship of Fire. Cr. size Edition, 1630. Price on application.
   VERY SCARCE.
3. MILTON'S PARADISE LOST AND REGAINED | Milton's own copy. VERY VERY RARE. Subscription copy. Price on application. (A similar copy was sold for £136).
4. SIR CHARLES D'OYLY'S INDIAN SPORTS with 17 Lithographs, of Pig-sticking and other Indian sports, together with the Feathered Game of Hindostan, Oriental ornithology and Behar Amateur Lithographic scrap book. EXTREMELY RARE. The four works are bound in 2 vols. Price on application.
5. INDIAN ANTIQUARY—22 vols, 4to from 1872-1893. Price on application.
6. RULERS OF INDIA AND THE CHIEFS OF RAJPUTANA, 1550—1896, with 200 Portraits of the Chiefs of Rajputana in color on 19 plates, wit Portraits of British Sovereigns and Viceroys. Impl. 4to. Price on application.

All communications to be addressed to

J. GHOSE AND SONS,
Book Collectors of Calcutta.

Temporary Address: Indore Residency B., July 21, 1900.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to MONDAY, the 3rd September, 1900, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for LUBRICATING PURPOSES, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1901.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 20th July 1900.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE DIRECTORS of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, invite Sealed Tenders for Rs. 6,00,000 forming part of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly and repayable on the 30th June, 1932.

The Debentures will be Rs. 500 each, the principal will be secured by a first charge on all the property present and future of this Company and the interest by a first charge on the nett earnings, the expenses of working and maintainings the Railway inclusive of the use of Rolling Stock being guaranteed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council for India not to exceed 50 per cent. of the gross receipts as provided for by the Agreement made by the said Secretary of State for India dated the 11th June, 1896.

The full terms and conditions of the Debentures can be seen at the Office of the Agents.

Tenders below Rs. 490 will not be accepted and the Directors do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

A deposit of 2 per cent. must accompany the Tenders which must be sent to the Agent's Office by 1 p.m., (Gun fire), on the 15th August, 1900.

The allotment should be paid up on or before the 31st August, 1900, and interest will accrue from date of payment.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

28th July, 1900.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasic guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85. Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m. High water, 1-16m., 1-31a. Low water, 6-44m., 7-32a.

CRICKET.

Bombay XI. on tour.

BURGLARY AT PAREL BHOIWADA.—Harva Dewraji, a resident of Bhoiwada, Parel, has reported to the police that some time during the early hours of Saturday morning, his house was broken into, an entrance having been effected by removing a bar of a window, and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 3,930 were stolen from a box, which appeared to have been opened by means of a duplicate key.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY AT WARDEN ROAD.—Mrs. Deane, who resides at Warden Road, has made a report to the police that some time during the night of the 25th instant, jewellery, consisting of a diamond brooch, a large gold-plaited chain set with pearls, a small gold-plaited chain, a gold heart-shaped charm, a spray emerald shamrock brooch, three gold charms, etc., the property, collectively valued at Rs. 955, was stolen from her dressing-table.

RESULT OF THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SENIOR BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATION, 1900.—According to the intimation received by Saturday's mail the following ten members, out of the sixteen appeared from the Accountancy Institution, are declared to have passed their examination:—F. N. Writer, Cursondas Balgovandas, Bhaba K. Hormasji Jal K. N. Kabraji, F. D. Homji, A. M. Ghandi S. J. Randelia, D. J. Tata (Distinction), J. D. Chinoy, and F. B. Tata. Mr. D. J. Tata is the only candidate, a member of the above Institution, who is declared to have passed with distinction, out of the fifty-four candidates appeared from this Presidency. The percentage stands as under. The Bombay Presidency 53 per cent., 29 out of 54. The Accountancy Institution 62 per cent, 10 out of 16.

ENTERTAINMENT AT IGATPURI.—Mrs. Austin Lepver-Power gave us a most amusing and original entertainment on Thursday night last, in the Railway Institute. The attendance was not all that one could wish as the merits of this most unique performer deserved, but better luck next time may await her. Mrs. Power prefixed her entertainment by apologising for a bad cold and hoarseness, but this did not seem much to affect the issue. Whether in a serious or a funny humour Mrs. Power all through kept the interest without flagging. Great applause resulted from her patriotic songs "Britain for ever," and "Loyal London Lads" and roars of laughter from her "Little Fat Grey Man," "Cat" song, "The Geegee," &c. Especially to be mentioned was the concluding item "A Prize for Elocution" in which amateur efforts were satirised in a manner which evoked the greatest mirth. The lady may possibly re-visit the station when she certainly should draw a full house.

A JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, Abdool Hoosein Ismail, a Mahomedan, was charged by Inspector Williamson, with theft as a servant of Rs. 232, in currency notes and cash and ornaments, of the value of Rs. 28-8, the property of Issaji Adamji Shaik. The complainant resided in the Adamji Peerbhoy's Sanitarium at Charney Road, and the accused was in his employ. On the night of the 22nd instant complainant went out leaving his servant in charge of the room. When complainant returned home next morning, he found a box containing the cash and ornament missing, and that the accused had disappeared. He reported the theft to the police and the accused was arrested at Ahmedabad and brought down to Bombay. A portion of the property, valued at Rs. 130, was recovered from him. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

PARSI CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton has disposed of the case, Bai Pirojbai vs. Rustomjee Ardeshir Kandawalla in his chambers. The case had, on the 24th of March last, come on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and eleven Parsee delegates; and a decree nisi had been passed on that day for dissolution of the marriage between the plaintiff and the defendant, to be made absolute three months after that day. The plaintiff had prayed that her marriage with the defendant Rustomjee be dissolved, because he had been continually absent from her for more than seven years, and had not been seen or heard of by those who would have seen or heard of him if he had been alive. The plaintiff was represented by the Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, and the Hon. Mr. H. G. Koyajee, pleader, High Court. The defendant did not appear either in person or by advocate. His Lordship, after hearing counsel, made the decree of the 24th March last absolute.

CHILD KILLED BY A HACK VICTORIA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Gocul Jetha, a Hindu boy, aged about four years. The deceased was the son of a boilermaker and resided with his parents, at Sootar Street. On Friday, about noon, a hack victoria was being driven through Abdool Rahiman Street, in the direction of the Crawford Markets, when the deceased boy came out of Sootar Street and, in attempting to cross the Abdool Rahiman Street, came in front of the victoria. Before the driver could do anything to pull up the carriage, the unfortunate boy was knocked down by the horse's head and one of the front wheels passed over him. The boy was conveyed in the same carriage to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. The deceased had received a severe contusion over the left temple and two of the ribs on the right side had been fractured. He died at 5 o'clock this morning. At the time of the accident, it was stated, the victoria was on the proper side of the road and the horse was going at a moderate pace. The jury, on the evidence, returned a verdict of accidental death.

THEFT OF FLOWERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Luxmon Vithoo, a Hindu, in the employ of Mr. E. W. Fern, with theft by cutting or removing leaves and flowers, of the value of Rs. 2, from the garden attached to St. George's Hospital, Mr. Victor Marshal King, Assistant Surgeon in charge of the hospital, said that, on Saturday morning, at about 4-30, he saw the accused in the compound of the hospital, and as soon as the accused saw him he ran away. Witness gave chase and caught him, when he found two bundles of leaves and flowers in his possession. He said the malee had given them to him, but on the malees being called they denied all knowledge of the man. The accused stated in his defence that his master had arranged with the malee to supply him (accused) with a certain quantity of leaves and flowers, and the articles found in his possession had been given to him by a malee, named Dhondu. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that he had failed to account satisfactorily for the possession of the flowers. From his own statement he had carried on a systematic and regular theft of flowers for his master for some time past. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DAMAUN NEWS.—On Thursday, there were four deaths at Lower Damaun, being two from cholera and two from starvation, and on Friday there were also four deaths, three from cholera, being one each at Katheria, village of Lower Damaun and Kharewadi, and one from starvation. The Crown Advocate Mr. Davidas, after handing charge of his office to his deputy Mr. Theophilus Fernandes, on Friday, left for Goa to present himself before the Board of Health with a view to obtaining their certificate as to his health, which necessitated his proceeding to his native country, Portugal, on sick leave.—The Divasa came and went away without a drop of rain, but the water of the Dhamanganga creek, which being in close proximity to the high sea in which it runs, is always saltish, has turned sweet, thereby indicating that there has been rainfall at some place whence the Dhamanganga river runs. On Friday, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., though the sky was covered with watery clouds and there were vivid flashes of lightning with dinning peals of thunder, they passed away to the great disappointment of the people who were sanguine of having a shower. Between 1 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning however, there was a welcome fall of one inch and thirty-seven cents and lightning and thunder. Though this contribution is insufficient for transplanting operations, yet is useful for sowing, and has driven away the fear of rice seedlings withering.

THE "Ceylon Times" of Tuesday says:—The Kelani Valley is now experiencing an exceptionally high flood, the result of continuous and heavy rain throughout the Valley, and the usual inconveniences have followed. The coach service has been interfered with to a considerable extent, while carts, with estate produce, are unable to go either up or down. Yesterday the road between Colombo and Avisawella was under water in no less than twenty-three places, to such a depth in some spots as to render the road quite impassable. At Kaduwella and Hanwella especially this was the case, and at these places rows of houses by the roadside were flooded, some of them only showing their roof tops above water. The state of affairs in the outlying villages was much worse, in many cases the natives having to take to trees their tenements being completely covered.

THE LATE DR. H. K. TAVARIA.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of the late Dr. H. K. Tavaria was held, on Saturday afternoon, at the Novelty Theatre, for the purpose of adopting steps to perpetuate his memory. Mr. H. Monie, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, presided. The chairman, after explaining the object with which the meeting had been convened, said that as a professor of the Technical College the late Dr. Tavaria had come in constant contact with him for the last eleven years, and he had found him a man of high culture, a conscientious worker, a sincere friend, and a sympathiser with the poor. He had been instrumental in introducing in Bombay several English systems of examinations, and the idea of holding scientific conversaziones in this city had also originated with him. The chairman thought that these conversaziones would form the basis for holding international exhibitions in Bombay in future, though not perhaps on a grand scale. The best description that he could give of Dr. Tavaria was that he was a thorough gentleman, a true friend, a man of high intellect and education, a scientist of a high order, an educationist, and a careful thinker. Mr. Daphtari, solicitor, then proposed, Mr. S. K. Dhondi seconded, and Mr. Sundernath D. Khote supported the following resolution: "That this meeting records its sense of grief at the loss of such a brilliant, noble and self-sacrificing friend as Dr. Tavaria, and offers its condolence to his parents and widow." The resolution was carried. A small committee was then appointed to carry out the above resolution. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

DACOITS FOND OF JAGRI.

IMPERATRIX VS. IMAMSHAH JAMALSHAH AND TEN OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who convicted the accused of dacoity and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

It appears from the evidence that the complainant Shivalingappa hired three carts to bring in jagri from surrounding villages for conveyance to Byadgi market, and just before sunrise on the 19th February last the three carts were stopped by a band of men near Bidarkalli. Violence and threats were used, and each dacoit took as much jagri as he could carry away. The dacoits, who were followed afterwards, made a confession to the magistrate. Partly concurring and partly differing from the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted all the accused, with the exception of No. 5, and sentenced them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships, after perusing the papers in the case, dismissed the appeals of all the accused, except No. 1 who was ordered to be discharged.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

AT the Small Causes Court, on Saturday, Mr. Hormusji Dababhoy, Fourth Judge, disposed of the suit filed by John Hope & Co. against Pundit Maneckchand Nilkanth Cashmiri, for the recovery of Rs. 674, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's failure to pay and take delivery of ten cases of print cloth indented on the 23rd August 1899. Mr. Mehta, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Billimoria, pleader, represented the defendant. Mr. Billimoria, on behalf of the defence, urged that as there was considerable delay in giving over the consignments, the plaintiffs were entitled to a smaller amount of damages than they had claimed. Mr. Mehta contended that as the market had gone down by the time the goods arrived, the defendant refused to take delivery and put off the plaintiffs' salesman from time to time. However, some of the goods were disposed of at a gain to the defendant. His Honour passed a decree for Rs. 614 with court's costs and professional costs.

BROKERAGE.

In another case before the same Judge, Maneckji Cursetji, Makoojina and five others sued Cursetji Jamsetji Dhahidadoona, residing at Calcutta, on a claim of Rs. 320, due as brokerage on a property at Gowalia Tank, sold through the plaintiffs. Messrs. Setlna and Patak, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiffs' while the defendant was represented by Messrs. Suntoke and Rele, pleaders. It appeared that on the 15th July the property was sold to Hormusji Jamsetji Mistri for Rs. 16,000. The conveyance was prepared by Messrs. Bhalshunker and Kanga, Solicitors. The defence repudiated the liability and citedas witness Mr. Furdoonji Maneckji Kanga, a partner in the Solicitors' firm, who produced the letter signed by Hormusji Jeevenji, declaring that no broker was employed, to his knowledge, in negotiating the sale. A decree was passed for the plaintiff with costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	8	2	42
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	12
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	29
Total	13	8	201
Same date last year	13	8	89
Cholera	64	25	

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	19
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	0	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	6	0	28
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	2	19
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	50
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	26
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	23
Total	10	5	203
Total plague deaths to date	78,927	61,674	
Same date last year	9	8	110
Cholera	53	57	

INOCULATION.

The total of inoculated persons up to 18th July, 1900 = 1,99,330.

Castes and Nationalities.	Week ending 18th July, 1900.	From 6th Sept., 1899, up to 18th July, 1900.	During 1898-1899, up to 18th July, 1900.
Brahmins	0	1,319	2,378
Jains	0	1,036	1,319
High Caste Hindus	22	59,950	64,480
Low Caste Hindus	100	82,586	94,642
Mussalmans	2	11,791	21,164
Parsees	0	1,689	8,236
Jews	0	638	774
Europeans	0	23	366
Eurasians	1	229	269
Native Christians	0	1,936	3,174
Other Nationalities	0	1,462	1,707
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	135	1,62,575	1,99,360

THE latest famine returns show 6,297,000 persons on the relief lists, or a decrease of 34,209, as compared with the preceding week. The most marked increase is in the Central Provinces, where in spite of recent good rain the numbers have risen by 125,800. There was an increase of nearly 10,000 in the British districts of the Bombay Presidency, and the States which show a decrease are Rajputana, 87,700; Ajmere-Merwara, 20,500, Central India, nearly 32,000; and Berar, 14,200.

THE KALIAN RIOT CASES.

AT Thana, Mr. Monteith, Assistant Collector, Bhivandi Prant, resumed the hearing of the complaints on Friday, in which Abdoola Khan and Mahomed Amin charged Parbhakar Kashinath Oke, Kashiram Bhicoo Morisheth, Ballaram and Undrya Telli with having caused grievous hurt to the complainants on the 16th of September, 1899.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Gupte, pleader, appeared to prosecute; the accused being defended by Messrs. H. Sealy, Subnis and Thosar, pleaders.

Complainant Abdoola Khan, in his cross-examination, said: On the day of offence he was not aware that the Bhangi of Kala Musjid and his son were beaten by the Hindoo mellswallas, the night before. Now he was informed that some of the Hindoos were recently convicted in connection with that affair. He knew Sadanand Mandir. It was about thirty paces away from the end of the compound at the back of the mosque. Prior to assault he was in the mosque and so he did not know if any sepoys were posted up near the mosque. On the day of the occurrence there were about 50 to 60 Mahomedans in the mosque. As far as his knowledge went there were not 200 Mahomedans. As far as he knew no Hindoos had received any injuries. No police sepoys were either assaulted or injured. He knew Parbhaker, who owned some land in Kalian. Hindoo processions were prohibited from passing Kala Musjid. This order was given by a sahib whose name he did not remember. Neither he nor Mahomed Amin had any talk with Hindoos prior to being assaulted. That time there was a large crowd of Hindoos near the mosque. He did not tell the police that he was assaulted by four men. The police did not show him any persons for identification. He did not tell the police that he did not know the last two accused. He did complain to the police that he was assaulted by the Hindoos. The police arrested him and not his assailants, and kept him in custody till next morning when he was released on bail. He did not file a complaint against the police on the advice of his barrister. He did not know that accused No. 1 was a leader of Ganpati mellas. These mellas were started only about two years ago. Re-examined—He said the police did not arrest a single Hindoo who was concerned in assaulting the Bhangi and his son.

The second complainant Mahomed Amin, in his cross-examination, stated that he was a frequent visitor of Kala Musjid. There was a tank, so he went there for a walk. He always performed his evening prayers there. Jooma Musjid was about 100 paces from his house. Kaia Musjid was about a quarter-mile from his house. That day there were from 50 to 60 Mahomedans in Kala Musjid. He had heard from a friend that the Bhangi was beaten by the Hindoos. He did not notice sepoys in front of Sadanand Mandir. He shouted for the police. The police instead of arresting his assailants arrested himself, though his head was bleeding profusely. First he was taken to the chowki but about 10 p.m. when he grew worse he was removed to the hospital. He was released on bail next day. Excepting one Hindoo who had a scratch none others were hurt. Mr. Sinclair, the Collector, had stopped Kala Musjid Road to Hindoo processions. This year he did not go to ask the Chief Constable to stop this road because he was interested in it. After finishing his prayers he was going down the mosque to go home when he was assaulted. Mr. Joshi, Deputy Collector and Mr. Velinker, Mamlatdar, had come there subsequently. As his women were anxious to see him he was removed from hospital in a dholee to his house.

The case was then adjourned.

THE SURAT FANCY FAIR.

THE following subscriptions to the Surat Fancy Fair Fund are acknowledged with thanks;

	Rs.
Through K B Coovarji Cawasji	15
K B Jehangirsha A Taleyarkhan	10
Bai Dayakore	100
Mrs Morison	15
Wife of Nagarsheth Gulabdas Amalsad	40
Dr Tuljaram C Khanovala	5
Through R S N M Joshi	100
Mr Narandas Purshotamdas	100
Mr Edalji Burjorji	100
Messrs Kirkham Morison and Co	101
Mr Haji Issop Mahomed Suleman	50
R B Gulabdas Laldas Nanavati	10
R S Ganpatram Anupram Trawadi	10
Rao Saheb Dayalji Morarji Desai	7
R S Nichhabhai Parsagji Desai	5
R S Dahyabhai Veniram	5
Mr Manekchand Tulsi	5
Mrs Manekchand Tulsi	5
Mr Harishanker Narsiram Pandya	5
Chaturbhuj Mitharam Oza, shroff	5
Mr R B Popatbhai Velji, Late Diwan	5
Mr Amarji Anandji Kuchhi	5
Mr Ramprasad Narsingprasad Buch	5
Mr Amrilal R Baxi	10
K B Dinanjisha Edalji	15
Mr K S Desai	20
Amount previously acknowledged	4,306
Total	5,063

Gifts in kind acknowledged with thanks from Mr Dosabhai Manekji Vakil, Mrs Farsunji, Mr Mehta, Mrs DeSouza, Mrs Kennedy, Mr Gopaldas Viharidas, Mr A N Nagarwalla, Dr Burjorji Byramji, Mr P D Pattan, Mr R L Khambatta, Mr D B Shukla, Mrs A C P Lalkaka and Mr K Maconochie.

F. WEIR.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

476 99—Crawford B and Co—Hasumbhai Visram and another vs Bai Dooibai widow and others—Craigie L and O and B and K. Part heard.

474 99—Crawford B and Co—Hasumbhai Visram and another vs Dossa Thakersey—Bhalshunker and K.

226 97—Little and Co—Bomonjee Sorabjee Maraganwala vs Framjee Cursetjee and others—Edgelow G and W and J and R.

507 2048 99—Payne G S and M—Khimjee Jaitha and another vs Pragjee Valubdas—M. Virjee.

714 99—Daphtary and F—A. T Pereira vs T J Bennett and others—Crawford B and Co.

163 1900—Tyabjee D and Co—Hemchand Mulchand vs C H Forwood and others—Crawford B and Co, C L and O. For postponement.

679 99—Bhaishanker and K—Bhagirthibai vs Sitabai—Khanderao and S.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Long Cause for Consent Decree.

331 1900—Mansuklal J and M—Bai Jeebai widow and others vs Hirjibhai Allarakhia and another—Framji and D.

Testamentary suit for dismissal of Caveat.

7 1900—H J R Hemming—Manchund Luckmichund and others vs Bai Passeebai widow—Thakurdas D C and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

37 98—Payne G S and M—Shamjibhai Akbai vs Chagbai Poorbai—Hiralal M and M. Part heard.

2 1900—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and Jamsetjee and B—Long Cause.

1 1900—Madhavjee V—Oza Premjee Goculdas vs Gowribai widow—In person.

42 99—Nanu and H—Sakinaboo vs Asmaboo—Payne G S and M.

40 99—Hiralal M and M—Chagbai and Poorbai vs Shamjibhai Akbai—Payne G S and M.

25 99—Mantri and B—Bhowanishanker Wasudeo Patak vs Martand Parshram Joshi—In person.

34 98—Tyebjee D and Co—Bhawa Saunkerdas Gopaldas vs Jankisondas Ghuru Kisandas—Khunderao and S.

31 98—Payne G S and M—Mongibai widow vs Cassinath Essoo—Tyabjee D and Co.

2 1900—Payne G S and M—Birjee Lilladhur vs Gungabai widow—Captain and V.

38 98—Hiralal M and M—Administrator General vs Thakordas Saksrlal and others—Captain and V.

6 1900—Mansuklal D and J—Gordhandas Soonderdas vs Bai Ramcooverbai widow—Smetham B and N.

9 1900—Jamsetjee and K—Maneckbai widow vs Bhugwandas Nanabhai—Bhalshanker and K.

28 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Nanbai vs Esmallibhoy Dathoo—Payne G S and M.

10 1900—In person—Bhagaribai widow vs Sitabai widow—Diksait and D.

12 1900—Thakurdas D C and H—Dyal Gopal vs Mamoobai—Ardisir H and D.

13 1900—Payne G S and M—Ramsing Govind Sing vs Govind Ramjee—Khunderao and S.

Long Cause.

721 97—Tyabjee D and Co—Abdool Rahiman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Ebrahim Joosub—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

779 99—Daphtary and F—Vithaldas Dwarkadas and another vs Badrudin Abdoola Koor—Janardhan and R, part heard.

479 95—Payne G S and M—Mahomedally Haidarally Chinai vs Mahomedally Abdul Kadur—Edgelow G and W and Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

504 99—Edgelow G and W—Motibai vs Damodar Bhanjee and another—Muljee and R.

231-99—Crawford B and Co—Charles Toomas Glanville vs Dadoobhai Jaitha and others—Payne G S M—for postponment.

135 4838 99—Ardeshir H and D—Cullianjee Khetsey vs Bhugwanbai Bhawanbhai—M J and M.

731 99—Wadia and J—Mobee Wagjee and others vs Sakarbai widow and others—P G S and M, and M and H.

687 97—Hiralal M and M—R S Raphael vs Mirza Mahomed Banker—Edgelow G and W.

222 98—Sorabjee and J—Abrahim Abdul Ally and another vs Ebrahimji Rehmanji Khanbhai—Payne G S and M.

106 1900—Thakurdas D C and H—Bai Pashibai vs Kamlal Purbhoodas and others—H J R Hemming.

50 1900—Payne G S and M—Dhira Joda vs Dhurma Teckchand—H M and M.

763 99—Payne G S and M—Jaitha Jadowjee vs Khimjee Assoo and another—Shamrao and M.

1 1900—N M Cama—Haji Ali Mahomed vs Appaji Sadashiv Dongray—Payne G S and M.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the free issue of 466 sets of bandolier equipment to the 3rd Bombay Cavalry. This will be of a special pattern, and is being made up in the Cawnpore Harness Factory. The regiment have a private 303 Maxim which they will be permitted to take to China, 30,000 rounds of ammunition being issued for it at Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

RETURN OF THE MONSOON.

THE following is a copy of the weather telegram received from Simla, 28th July, 11 hours 57 minutes:—

"A strongish burst of the monsoon is probable on the coast from Bombay northward, the wind at same time returning to westward."

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Sobraon, Captain L. M. Wibmer, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers, reports having experienced strong monsoon up to 180 miles from Bombay, thence wind from W. to N.-W. with high sea and heavy rain. A steamer disabled at sea.—The steamer Castleventry 1,915 tons Captain C. H. Laing, which sailed from here on the 28th instant, for Calcutta in ballast, put back from sea, on account of her machinery being disabled in bad weather. She anchored off Kennery Island for 13 hours with two anchors, but owing to strong monsoon and heavy sea she rolled heavily and laboured much, and when the weather moderated, the vessel put back and arrived in harbour yesterday morning.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA JULY 28.

Saturday.—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly along the hills in the north-west of India and slightly in the south of the peninsula. It has fallen briskly in Baluchistan and Sind and slightly in Gujarat and Burma. The pressure continues in considerable excess in Bengal and is in considerable defect in Bombay. A fresh advance of monsoon winds is taking place in the Arabian Sea and the pressure conditions are more favourable for rain in Gujarat and Rajputana. Moderate to heavy rain has fallen on the west coast in Bombay, the Deccan, and Gujarat. Light to moderate showers in Rajputana, in parts of Central India, the Central Provinces and the north of Madras. Ratnagiri has received 12 inches, Surat five, Mangalore four, Mercara three, Bhuj two, Veraval, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Akola, Saugor and Sutna one each. Light to moderate showers have fallen in Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, North Western Provinces and the Upper India hills. Mussoorie and Chakrata have received two inches and Meerut one. The conditions continue slightly unsettled in the Bay and the monsoon current at the head of the Bay is still feeble. The temperature has fallen in most provinces, but is still in large excess in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	32 85	22 93	31 32	32 65
Saturday, 28th July	1 44	0 42	0 70	0 86
Sunday, 29th July	2 16	2 57	2 57	0 80
Total	33 45	25 27	34 60	34 31
Total fall to July 29th 1899	23 17	24 61	30 0	25 98
Total fall to July 29th 1898	49 57	50 50	50 62	47 06

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.

FLAMMARION ! ! !

WHO is there WHO does not know WHO he is ?

IF ANY, ENQUIRE AT
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
FOR
FLAMMARION'S
WONDERFUL FIELD GLASS
at Rs. 32 CASH, Rs. 35 CREDIT.
AND
FLAMMARION'S
WONDERFUL OPERA GLASS
at Rs. 15 CASH, Rs. 16-8 CREDIT.
BEST VALUE IN BINOCULARS.
BEST VALUE IN DEFINITION.
BEST VALUE IN CLEARNESS.
BEST VALUE IN PENETRATING POWER.
The Binoculars are offered as
SPECIAL LINES
and at prices much below what they ought to sell at in the ordinary way.
VERY NEATLY CASED IN SOLID LEATHER.

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is given that DEFERRED TELEGRAMS are subject to SERIOUS DELAY.

G. L. TOWERS,
Chief Supdt. Tels.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

DECORATE YOUR HOUSES !

COATS-OF-ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS,
FLORAL BADGES,
AND ALL SORTS OF
ARTISTIC AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
ENGRAVED AND EMBOSSED
ON PLAIN AND COLOURED
WINDOW GLASSES AND DOOR PANELS
FOR THE
INTERIOR AND OUTWARD DECORATION
OF
Palaces, Bungalows, Boudoirs, Masonic Lodges, Churches, Houses, and Public Institutions
IN
PERMANENT TRANSPARENT PROCESS.
WINDOW GLASS DECORATION
is used to tone excess of light, to beautify the interior, to shut out an unpleasant prospect, IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL, THE MOST PERMANENT, THE MOST EFFECTIVE.
SAMPLES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS AT OUR SHOW ROOMS.
ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.

P. D. KANGA AND COMPANY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
No. 16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 18 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room.	Specially Recommended for Families.
Per diem, Rs. 7.	Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8.	Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bedroom, dressing-room, and bath-room.
	Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.
No. 1, Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

M. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem 25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5
CRUSHED FOOD OATS. BRAN Supplied &c.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.
Being a reprint of Two Letters to the Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

LONDON, July 27.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£97 3-4 plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes .....£100 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£106 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities...£62 5-16—3-16
Bar Silver in London .....28 plus 3-16
Do in New York .....60 7-8 plus 1-2
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·14 1-2 plus 1-2
Do on New York .....4·87 5-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent. plus 1-16
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 1-4 per cent. plus 1-8

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm at yesterday's rates, but as usual on Saturday with a mail in and a mail out very little business was done. There was some little inquiry for Demand for the mail, which was done at 1s. 3 15-16⅛. A few bills were offering for August at 1s. 4 5-32d., but were refused by the Banks. We quote :—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 29-32d.
" Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	170
Japan 30 days' sight	Rs. 148 1-2
Hongkong do.	" 145
Shanghai do.	" 197

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at Rs. 93 7-8, but on account of good reports of rain in Guzerat and Surat districts, it improved to Rs. 94 1-4. A fairly large business is reported today in the Bazaar. At the close we quote Rs. 94 5-16 for July settlement, and Rs. 94 3-16 for 31st August buyers.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The Share Market has improved owing to good reports of rain. Petit's opened at Rs. 1,505, improved to Rs. 1,555, and closed at Rs. 1,545.

Memo. of Government Paper enfaced for London by to-day's mail, as received from the Public Debt Office...1,13,500
Government Paper enfaced from London to Bombay between the 23rd and 28th July 1900..... Nil.

FREIGHT.—Owing to mail in and a mail out there has been little or nothing doing to-day, the market is however firm, owners showing no inclination to give way. Antwerp for August was done at 16s, measurement, and a small lot of ready Havre was done at 18s, measurement.

COALS.—The market is firm, and though a small business only is doing prices are well maintained.

WHEAT.—Market quiet, especially for forward (new crop) owing to the advices of good rains up country. July White Delhi is quoted Rs. 5-6. August-September, Rs. 5-8, and April-May Rs. 5-1-6 to Rs. 5-1-9.

LINSEED.—Unchanged with buyers at Rs. 10-4 to Rs. 10-5, but these quotations are merely nominal, as very little business is passing.

RAPESEED.—With the exception of a little business in Cawnpore, there is nothing to report. Brown Cawnpore Rs. 7-6 to Rs. 7-7. Yellow Cawnpore Rs. 7-13.

POPPYSEED.—Unchanged. Buyers at Rs. 8-8 and sellers at Rs. 8-9.

CASTERSEED.—Unchanged.

GINGELLY.—Nothing to report.

COTTON.—The market opened rather weaker owing to news of rain in the Guzerat and Kathiawar districts, and with news of more rain later in the day from the same districts the market declined still further and closed weak, with free sellers but no buyers. The business done in ready cotton was scarcely worth reporting, about 400 bales only having changed hands. We quote Good Broach, March, Rs. 22 1-2, and Fully Good Bengal, January, Rs. 185, but these rates are nominal, as no transactions are reported. There were sellers of Westerns at Rs. 215 for July and Rs. 217 for August, without finding buyers.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 4,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 3-4d 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·31	5·32	4·27	4·36
—4	plus 2	plus 1	plus 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	6,000 bales.
" Last year	1,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
" to Continent	2,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-16 unchd.
Futures, month of August	9·29 plus 4
" " of December	8·23 plus 3

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay yesterday :—

Barsee and Nuger	138
Comta and Dharwar	139
Persian	2
Other Sorts	937
Total	1,216

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday :—

	cwts.
Wheat	157
Linseed	239
Rapeseed	325
Poppy Seed	1,109
Castor Seed	2,127
Rice	20,024
Myrabollams	284

LONDON, JULY 23.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£97 13-16 plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	£100 unchd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£106 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£62 5-16 "
Bar Silver in London	28 1-16 plus 1-16
Do in New York	60 7-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris	25·15 plus 1-2
Do on New York	4·87 5-8 unchd.
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent	"
Do Short London Bills 4 1-8 per cent	"
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-4 per cent.	"

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 2,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 6,000 bales Surats nil. Spot 5 25-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

July	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·35	5·30	4·44	4·33
—3	—2	—3	—3

In New York—

	Bales.
Receipts at the Ports	4,000
D Last year	4,000
Do to Continent	7,000
Mid.-Uplands	10 1-16
Futures month of August	9.24—5
Do of December	8.19—7
Total Visible Supply	1,110,000
Total of which East India	61,000
Total Stock in London	9,000
Quantity in Sight	9,000,000

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar 4 13-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	97 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	106
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 5-16
Bar Silver	28

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Borneo arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 27th inst.,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 30th July.

1. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head Quarters to-day (Monday) the 30th instant, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON—July 12, at Benares, the wife of Mr J T S Davidson, P W I, Ghaziabad and Moradabad Railway, and the youngest daughter of Mr C S Elloy, Deputy Collector (retired), of twins, boy and girl.

GREENE—July 24, at "Welcome Hall" Dharmsala, the wife of the Rev R Venables Greene, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN—CARSON—July 18, at Christ Church, Simla by the Rev M C Sanders, M A, William Ernest Buchanan M B A A, son of Mr George Buchanan, M I C E, to Laura Kate, second daughter of Major and Mrs W P Carson, Murrayfield, Simla.

LONGHURST—WILSON—July 23, at Christ Church, Kotagiri, by the Rev A J Jones, Chaplain of Coonoor, Frederick Herdman Longhurst, to Octavia Amy, fourth daughter of the late Major-General C H Wilson, Madras Staff Corps, Retired.

DEATHS.

CURRIE—July 24, at Deolali, en route to China, of cholera, Harold Erskine Fendall, Lieutenant, XIVth Sikhs, youngest son of Major-General Fendall Currie, aged 22 years.

DAVY—July 23, at Bangalore, Emily Rosa Danvers, wife of W Winscombe Davy, Mysore Service.

STEVENSON—July 21, at Lucknow, suddenly, John (Jack) Stuart Stevenson, Captain, I M S, only son of Colonel W T Stevenson, R A M C, aged 27 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1900.

IT is impossible not to share the misgivings caused by the absence of any direct communication from the Foreign Ministers, whom the Viceroys assure their Governments are still alive and protected by the restored Empress and her military supporters. The importance of setting doubts at rest on this point are so manifest that failure to produce a single despatch, signed by the British, Russian, French or United States Minister is ominous of the worst. The mail brings information that may well be authentic, as to the course of events at Peking in the closing days of June. General Tung, father of the heir-apparent and leader of the anti-foreign party, is said to have left a meeting of the Council of State abruptly, and given orders in a loud voice to his troops and the Boxers to extirpate the Europeans. He set aside the Empress-Dowager and placed her in duress. The Legations were attacked with guns and rifle fire. Yuan Lu, the generalissimo of the northern army of disciplined troops, was deprived of his command and neither he nor Prince Ching were able to render any assistance, the troops refusing to obey them. The Legations defended themselves vigorously, and great numbers of Boxers being killed, the insurgents grew discouraged and many left Peking. Prince Ching and Yuan Lu recovered some of their influence and restored the authority of the Dowager-Empress who recognised the full gravity of the situation. Ching and Yuan Lu enabled the Legations to obtain supplies and aided in the defence. It was reported that Prince Tung became insane. Yuan became Prime Minister and the Government sent instructions to the Viceroys to protect foreigners and missionaries. An Edict was sent to the Chinese Ministers abroad stating that a rebellious society had sprung up in the Provinces of Chih-li and Shantung and spread everywhere in a few weeks with extraordinary rapidity and finally reached the capital. They had burned churches and killed converts and created such a ferment that the movement could not be controlled. Then came the attack on the Taku Forts which, the Edict stated, was the direct cause of the fighting at Tientsin. The Government had given evidence of its desire to assure the safety of the Legations by according permission to the entry of Foreign troops. But unfortunately they did not confine themselves to protecting the Ministries. They patrolled the streets and there were continual complaints of people being struck by stray bullets. They were with difficulty kept out of the grounds of the Imperial Palace, conduct that greatly irritated the population and the soldiery, and aggravated the dangers of the situation. China was driven into a dangerous position from which she could not escape. But the Government was recovering control and the military were ordered to protect the foreigners to the utmost. The anarchists will be dealt with as circumstances permit.

The Chinese Minister at Washington compares the situation to that created by the sudden uprising of the Commune in Paris in 1871. What was the attitude of the Powers in the presence of this unexpected manifestation of the Yellow peril ? They all hastened to land troops with the intention of immediately advancing on Peking to suppress the revolt and exact retribution. Admiral Seymour failing to reach Peking the allies came to the conclusion that the 15,000 troops available would be insufficient for the rescue of the Legations, and that an army of 50,000 would be required. Then the Powers realised that it would be very inconvenient to regard themselves as at war with China. Russia was the first and the most emphatic in proclaiming that China was a friendly Power, which she would assist in her difficulties. What Russia wants is "a Chinese China." Setting aside some excited writers in the press who urge the immediate partition of the Empire, the Governments generally declined to regard themselves as at war with China. The United States, by a bold stroke went further, distinctly renouncing any idea of making war. Mr. Hay stated that his Government will take what steps may be necessary to protect American citizens, but will, as far as possible, do so by peaceful means dealing with a Power still reckoned friendly. The policy of the States is to preserve the integrity of China. It was intimated pretty plainly that a departure from that principle by any of the other Powers would not have the approval of America. The "Tribune" summarised this remarkable diplomatic document in a couple of epigrammatic sentences :—"The United States will not wage war, will not co-operate with any other in waging war, and will disfavour war. The United States seeks no revenge, has no ambition to burn Summer Palaces, nor to plant banners on the walls of Peking. It may not interfere to prevent such things, but it disapproves of them." The German Emperor, haranguing the troops he was sending to the East, told them they were to exact vengeance, to plant their standards in Peking. His latest pronouncement is that the troops must "so fight that a Chinaman will never dare even to look askance at a German for a thousand years to come." The German Foreign Office could not well indulge in such fierce incitements. It was necessary to bear in mind the conciliatory assurances of Russia which seemed to be inspired by the Sermon on the Mount. Count von Buhler has stated that Germany desires to co-operate with the other Powers, but she has no special objects of her own, her chief aim being to secure the continued accord of all the Powers. Great Britain has been equally guarded, while urging Japan to send a considerable body of troops with a view to an immediate advance on Peking. It is even asserted that she undertook the financial responsibility for the employment of Japanese troops on a large scale, so as to avoid delay. Japan, at one moment eager for the work, has hung back, Russia objecting to her obtaining any position apart from the other Powers.

There is unquestionably a divergence of views amongst the different Governments which presages serious difficulties in the future. M. Delcasse, when asked why France had not declared war on China, and sent his passports to the Chinese Ambassador, asked against whom war was to be declared. According to the information available, the Imperial Government had been swept away, or was a prisoner with the insurrection. With great candour he pointed out that the consequence of an official declaration of war would be to unite the whole of China against the Powers and constrain them to redouble their efforts and sacrifice. Already the difficulties and gravities of the situation are, in the French Foreign Minister's view, sufficiently formidable. These difficulties are not diminished when a powerful European sovereign tells the world that he will never be satisfied until China is prostrate. Emperor William has himself told us that the expansion of German interests in China is the natural sequel of the victories in Europe which made Germany a world-Power. It is not to be supposed that Germany stands alone in the determination to have the largest possible slice out of the Chinese plum-cake. Lord Charles Beresford, who has studied the Chinese problem with much care, regards foreign cupidity as directly responsible for the present state of things:—"The Powers (including Great Britain) having by their policy completely overthrown and undermined all Chinese authority, will now themselves have to maintain law and order among 400,000,000 of people, and to provide that security for life, trade, and commerce which only an efficient military and police organisation can give." If the combined armies of Europe care to make China prostrate, the problem then to be faced may well become the most serious and difficult question of the century.

LAST year there were over eleven hundred insane persons confined in the Asylums of the Bombay Presidency, the number being seventy-one more than that of the previous year. Famine finds no place among the list of causes which induced insanity, a fact which may have some interest for psychologists. Illness, grief, physical injury, climatic effects, mental worry and other well-known predisposing causes to madness are all set down, but apparently, though thirst has been known to send men raving mad, the pangs of hunger have a purely physical effect. The report on the Asylums in the Presidency is one of the very few annual official publications which makes no reference to the prevailing conditions of dearth. The number of lunatics admitted into the Asylums during the year was over three hundred, and of these 21 were re-admissions. Eighty-nine were discharged cured, 133 were transferred to the care of friends, the mental condition of the bulk of these having improved. There were eighty-six deaths, an increase over the previous year, and at the close of the year there remained 804 persons of unsound mind within the walls of the Asylums. A criminal lunatic made a remarkable escape from the Colaba Asylum in July last, and apparently evaded recapture, for it is not stated that he was brought back to the Institution. The man had been brought from Ahmedabad under a sentence of transportation for life for murder. He obstinately refused food and had to be forcibly fed. Although confined under lock and key in a barred and bolted cell and gallery, he made good his escape in a most determined manner. He first cleverly bent the bolt on the cell-lock which had to be reached through the bars of the door. After getting out of the cell he had to effect his escape from the gallery where there are eight windows all protected by heavy iron bars. One of these he bent and wrenched from its socket and then had no further difficulty in getting clear of the grounds, in spite of the fact that two watchmen make the round of the Asylum every two hours and that five warders take guard-spells of two hours each just outside the gallery in which the man was confined. Two escapes took place during the year from other Asylums, one of a criminal lunatic from the Ahmedabad Institution and the other of a non-criminal insane from Hyderabad Asylum but both were recaptured. There were in all 148 criminal lunatics confined during the year, of whom only eleven were females. The total admissions for the year included 73 Europeans, of whom no fewer than 63 were soldiers. Among insane persons charged with crimes of violence ganja-smoking is in ten cases set down as the cause of the mental disorder. Among the deaths there were three cases at Ahmedabad, in which the individuals had been for fifteen, thirty-one and twenty-five years, respectively, residents of the Asylum. The Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay observes that the importance of finding work for the lunatics is recognised. But a large number of the patients are unfit for steady or profitable labour, and besides the difficulty of finding suitable occupation for them there is in some instances a want of skilled supervisors. He adds that without a great deal of expenditure and a more intelligent staff of attendants it will not be possible to greatly increase remunerative work in the Asylums of the Presidency. While not admitting that excessive restraint is now imposed on refractory individuals, the Surgeon-General acknowledges that the confinement of the patients as a whole could be made less irksome by structural improvements, including more spacious exercise yards.

INFANTICIDE is a crime seldom heard of in recent years, but a reference is made to it in the report on the sanitary administration of the Punjab. In the districts of Jullunder, Amritsar, and Ludhiana the excess of mortality in female infants over male is very noticeable, and the authorities suspect that infanticide is being practised. The registration of female births is worst in frontier districts, and in Dhera Ghazi Khan the proportion is 122 males to 100 females. Proposals have been put forth for the suppression of this crime, and in certain villages in the Jullunder District medical agency will be substituted for police, and the question will be further dealt with in the coming census. The health of the Punjab has been good, the percentage being slightly less than the mortality in 1898. During the year there has been a great increase in the population of Jhang district, due to the establishment of the Chenab Canal Colony. Malarial fever from irrigation has been very prevalent there, and the high birth and death rates are due to this largely fluctuating population. Many sanitary works of improvement have been commenced, and although the work is being executed, it is being carried out slowly. The income amounted to Rs. 46,21,091, against which there was an expenditure of Rs. 45,74,172. The expenditure on drainage, sewerage and water-supply, including cleaning of tanks, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,94,333 and Rs. 1,87,048, respectively, as compared with Rs. 96,888 and Rs. 1,65,799, the figures respectively for the previous years.

THE substitution of American for Spanish rule in Cuba has not at once restored prosperity to that unhappy island. On the contrary, the British Consul at Havana declares, in the report which the Foreign Office has recently published, that there has been no revival of trade, and that "the island will in the immediate future have to pass through a period of poverty," during which it will import little, except "the absolute necessities of life." This is not altogether the fault of Cuba's new rulers. Past misgovernment accounts for the astonishing fact that this most fertile country has to import corn, vegetables and fruit from abroad, and the late civil war caused the wholesale destruction of the cattle, leaving Cuba almost entirely dependent on the foreigner for its food-supply. Obviously it must be a serious drain on the country's scanty resources to import all its food from over the sea, especially as Cuba exports no manufactured goods, only sugar and tobacco. But the United States are responsible in one way for the present situation. The capital that is so badly needed in Cuba is held back, according to the British Consul, because the island is still without a permanent Government and the future is uncertain. It may be convenient to President McKinley to delay giving effect to his oft-repeated promise to leave the Cubans to govern their own affairs, lest he should offend those who want to annex the island. But the delay is evidently doing very serious injury to Cuba.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, which left Aden on the 14th July, arrived at Marseilles on the 29th instant.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia were Lord Stavordale ; Mr. J. A. Muirhead, General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway ; Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary to General Low and others.

LORD CURZON'S autumn tour is not settled. Much will depend on what he learns when in Bombay territory as to the condition of affairs both in the north and south of the Presidency. His conference with Lord Northcote at Ahmedabad on August 5th will be an important one in every way.

THEIR Highnesses the Maharaja Scindiah and the Maharaja of Jeypore have arrived at Simla.

WE regret to learn that Lieutenant Lushington, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, died at Landour on the 25th instant.

MAJOR MULLALY, R.E., D.A.Q.-M.G., for Intelligence, has returned to Army Head-quarters from Field Service in South Africa.

ON return from leave Mr. Cunningham assumed charge of the Peshawar Division on the 19th July, and relieved Colonel Leigh.

ON Thursday the total mortality in Calcutta was 75. There were eight fresh cases of plague reported and eight deaths from that cause.

THE Government of India have noted with satisfaction the progress made in the Chenab Colony as reported by Mr. J. Wilson, Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.

THE Home authorities have sanctioned the raising of three regiments of Native Infantry to provide for the garrisoning of Colonial stations, such as Mauritius and Singapore.

THE precautions taken in the Khyber seem to have been effective in checking the spread of cholera eastwards from Kabul, as Peshawar is practically free from the disease.

THERE were three fresh plague cases reported in Calcutta on Tuesday and the same number of deaths, which, however, occurred on previous dates. The total mortality was 79.

DETAIL rules for the administration of the Indian People's Famine Trust, formed by the fifteen lakhs presented by the Maharaja of Jeypore, are published in Saturday's "Gazette."

CAPTAIN WEBB WARE, Assistant Political Agent at Chageb, who has been so successful in opening up the Nushki route to Eastern Persia, proceeds home on three months' leave early in August.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL G.H. MORE MOLYNEUX, C.B. D. S. O., having returned from leave, has resumed command of the Bundelkhand district from Lieutenant-Colonel T. Curtis, C. B.

THE Maharaja of Jeypore is staying in Simla for a few days, and has paid a formal visit to the Viceroy Sir John Lambert, once Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is also making a short visit to Simla.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANDERSON, Military Accounts Department, on return from leave, has been placed on special duty at Simla to revise the Pay Code. This much needed work will probably take two years.

MR. H. E. JAMES, Commissioner in Sind, is just starting home on short leave suddenly. Mr. James will probably be back at Karachi by the end of September and continue in the appointment until his retirement from the service next spring.

THE cholera returns among the troops for the 26th instant show no cases in the Punjab or Bengal Commands, but four cases occurred at Secunderabad, one being in the 4th Hussars. The 14th Sikhs at Deolali, and the Coolie Corps remain free from disease.

THE following appointments have been made : Colonel Muir, 17th Bengal Lancers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bignell, Meywar Bhil Corps, to be Officiating Colonels on the Staff at Ferozepore and Nasirabad, respectively ; Captains Peyton, 9th Bengal Lancers, and Nicholls, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be temporary D. A. A. Gs. in the Punjab Command.

ENQUIRIES made in the Delhi division go to show that the zemindar is not likely to take to linseed oil cake as a staple food for cattle. In the first place it would be a new departure, and change of custom is not readily secured in the East. The villagers have for centuries given their cattle cakes made from one or other of the following seeds—mustard, taramira, til, and sirson. Moreover, the home product is considerably cheaper than the imported article could be sold at.

A SOMEWHAT exhaustive enquiry into the cause of the high mortality in the Rohtak district points to fever and not famine as being the cause. The district is unhappily suffering from a severe type of fever which did not prevail in the famine of 1896-97. Whether the lowering of the vital powers brought about by the scarcity may not have rendered the people more liable to succumb to the fever than in more prosperous years is another matter, but it is certain that the wide spread measures taken to find out all those needing gratuitous relief effectively prevented anything like death from want of food supplies.

THE programme of the Viceroy's Famine tour as at present settled is as follows :—Leave Simla on the morning of July 30th for Kalka, whence the party will travel by the broad-gauge straight through to Dohad in the Panch Mahals, arriving there at 6 a.m. on August 1st. His Excellency will inspect the local works, leaving the same evening for Baroda. August 2nd, to Broach and back to Baroda the same evening. August 3rd, to Nadyan in the morning and on to Ahmedabad in the evening, where the Viceroy will be the guest of the Governor of Bombay. The party will probably reach Simla again on August 8th.

As there seems to be some doubt felt as to the stoppage of leave of officers in the Indian Medical Service, we may state that the case stands now as follows :—(1) For officers in military employ no orders of general application have been issued, but of late every application for leave as it came in has been refused, and will continue to be refused until better times, on the ground that the interests of the public service will not admit of leave being granted ; this, of course, does not apply to leave on medical certificate. (2) For officers in civil employ, the Home Department have issued orders stopping all leave on private affairs, including privilege leave and leave already granted but not yet taken ; leave on medical certificate alone is excepted.

THE Government of India recently addressed the Madras Government requesting that the special knowledge of cryptogamic plants possessed by Mr. C. A. Barber, Government Botanist, Madras, might be utilised, as occasion arose, to investigate destructive fungal growths brought to his notice or to the notice of Government officials by tea-planters and others in the Madras Presidency. It also suggested that intimation may be given to the public that the Government Botanist has been instructed to undertake such investigation so far as his other duties permit. The Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India will refer all enquiries of this nature received by him from the Madras Presidency to the Government Botanist of Madras for disposal. The request has been complied with.

THE report of the Simla Municipality for 1899-1900 shows that the receipts from taxation were slightly below the budget estimate, namely Rs. 2,31,798 instead of Rs. 2,40,300, while the amount of revenue from other sources exceeded the estimate, the figures being Rs. 3,27,530 as against an estimate of Rs. 1,00,461. As the former total, however, includes Government loans of about a lakh and a third, the excess is not so remarkable. The expenditure also exceeded the budget estimate, the actual amount being Rs. 4,81,168 as against Rs. 3,43,406. The largest excess over the estimate occurs under the head of water-supply, which absorbed Rs. 1,75,124, instead of the estimated Rs. 36,000. The total, however, includes the Government loan already referred to. The health of the station, judging by the figures of Lieutenant-Colonel Lukis, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, was not so good as in the previous year. The death-rate was 14·4 per thousand (Municipal census, 1898) as against 12·5, but there was no unusual sickness during the year.

TRAVANCORE has been termed the "Model State," but it will forfeit its right to this title, remarks the "Madras Mail," if it continues to allow its officials to indefinitely delay the preparation of plans for urgently required public improvements. From the report of the proceedings of the last quarterly meeting of the Central Travancore Planters' Association, the meeting "recorded with regret that the Chief Engineer has not as yet submitted his estimates to the Dewan for same (i.e. reconstruction of the Peryar bridge) although nearly three years have elapsed since he was called upon by the Dewan to prepare an estimate." The Dewan, we understand, when complained to by the Association, has invariably returned the stereotyped reply that the Chief Engineer has been sent a reminder. If that official is so overwhelmed with work that he cannot undertake the preparation of these estimates in three years, it is evidently high time that he should be furnished with an assistant, or that other measures should be adopted to accelerate the work of his office.

WE have from time to time, remarks the "Pioneer" noticed the enormous increase in the gross earnings of Indian railways during the current financial year as compared with 1899-1900, and the latest returns published show that the improvement in traffic is more than maintained. In fact, from April 1st to July 7th the total increase is 81 1-2 lakhs, and this for only one-third of the year. There is only one main line that has done badly, the North-Western, and here the falling-off is very considerable, as it reaches nearly 26 lakhs, the earnings being 85 lakhs against 111, in the 14 weeks of last year. There can be no doubt that the failure of the crops in many districts of the Punjab has caused this decrease. There has been no grain for export and yet the supplies in the Province have been sufficient to meet the wants of the majority of the population, though prices have ruled high : hence the import of food-grains has not been large. It is worth noticing that the line which shows the largest increase in earnings is the narrow gauge Rajputana-Malwa, which is nearly 23 3-4 lakhs to the good. The severe famine in Raj utana and the northern parts of Bombay has evidently caused a continuous flow of grain southwards from Upper India through Delhi.

THERE is little doubt now, says "The Engineer," but that we are on the eve of another "naval scare." They are periodical, these scares. They are also, unfortunately, necessary. The "man in the street," though he may not know the bow of a ship from its stern, is able to realise that we cannot afford to repeat South Africa in the Navy—it is altogether too vital. But he may sit down and think about that till he is black in the face without result ; only by persistant agitation can be accomplish anything. Votes cannot be caught by spending money on the Navy in the same way that they can be caught by "parish-pump" schemes. Consequently, no Government will spend money freely unless it is driven. And yet, curiously enough, were "ship-money" levied to-day, it is the very last tax that any would seek to avoid. Even the Little Englander recognises that the fleet has uses. So much as it may go against their grain, we are inclined to think that the Admiralty will have to discover the existence of "facilities" at Elswick, and build some additional ships there.

MESSRS. PLON, of Paris, are just issuing the French translation of Dr. Moncure Conway's Life of Thomas Paine, the standard book on the subject. Since the appearance of the English original, its distinguished and accomplished author has discovered in the Paris archives a great many new details, which have been in corporated with the French edition. Among these are interesting particulars concerning Paine's various places of residence in Paris which Dr. Conway has identified. The author's colleague in the preparation of the French translation was M. Felix Rabbe, a learned historian, and the first authority in France on questions connected with Paine and his career. The French version is published under the title of "Thomas Paine et la Revolution dans les Deux Mondes." Dr. Conway's first intention in leaving London for Paris, was to write his Reminiscences. M. Felix Rabbe's suggestion of the French version caused the postponement of the other work which, we understand, Dr. Conway will proceed with in America, where he expects to be next September. He has troops of friends in London, who would be glad if he passed this way.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

THE SAFETY OF THE EUROPEANS DOUBTED.

LONDON, JULY 23.

Contradictory reports regarding the situation at Peking are being daily received here.

The absence of communications direct from the Europeans at Peking is reviving the doubts regarding their safety.

The British Government has not received the letter from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated Peking, the 6th inst., mentioned by the *Daily Mail's* correspondent at Shanghai.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Brodrick announced that the arrangements for the advance of the Allies to Peking seem far advanced towards completion.

DEPARTURE OF GERMAN TROOPS TO CHINA.

EXHORTATION BY EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Three transports containing German troops have left Bremerhaven for China.

Emperor William, in bidding farewell to the troops, exhorted them to so fight that a Chinaman would never dare even to look askance at a German for a thousand years to come.

PROBABLE MOVE OF THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Sheng has announced that the Chinese Government will possibly retire to Tsinanfu if the Allies march on Peking.

MORE MISSIONARIES MASSACRED.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Nine China inland missionaries have been massacred at Huichau, near Hangchau.

Others have also been massacred at Paotingfu.

The American Government has ceased to believe in the genuineness of the Conger despatch, dated 18th instant.

THE CHINA BLUE-BOOK.

The China Blue-Book contains the text of the appeal made by the Emperor of China on the 3rd instant to Queen Victoria, and of a similar appeal made to other Rulers.

Lord Salisbury, in urging the Japanese to send reinforcements to China, said the object of the operations was to save the Legations and that ulterior questions would be left for future consideration.

Lord Salisbury also suggested to America to send troops from Manila.

A Blue-Book on China has been published covering the events that have taken place since the murder of Mr. Brooks. It shows that England mostly took the lead in proposing effective action and urged Japan to send troops to China. Finally, the British Government accepted the financial responsibility for the same because the international negotiations, of which there had already been a considerable amount, would involve delay.

THE QUESTION OF THE SAFETY OF THE LEGATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Won Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, in handing to Secretary Hay the Edict, dated 24th inst., saying that the Ministers were safe and supplied with food, insisted that Secretary Hay was bound to accept the official declaration of the Chinese Government, which had thereby taken upon itself a serious responsibility to the world.

The State Department argues that the failure of the Chinese authorities to allow the Ministers to communicate with their Governments leads to the suspicion that something has happened at Peking which China desires to conceal until terms have been made with the Powers.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

LONDON, JULY 28.

President McKinley has rejected the suggestion, believed to emanate from Li-Hung-Chang, to defer the march to Peking in return for the delivery of the Foreign Ministers by the Chinese authorities.

MORE WARSHIPS AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Three additional war-ships have arrived at Shanghai, which is at present quiet.

CHINESE PREPARATIONS.

Two thousand and five hundred Chinese troops are now in the forts at Woosung and three thousand in the Shanghai arsenal, and more are arriving hourly.

ANTI-FOREIGN PLACARDS.

Anti-Foreign placards have been posted at Wuchau.

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE LEAVES EUROPE

Prince Kotchito has sailed from Marseilles for Japan owing to the situation in China.

GENERAL GASELEE.

LONDON, JULY 28.

General Gaselee has gone to Taku.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENT.

The Nevada has arrived at Hongkong.

SIR ROBERT HART NOT DEAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram :—Li-Hung-Chang positively assures the European and American Governments that Sir Robert Hart is still alive.

THE TRANSPORT NIZAM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

The transport Nizam, with the 1st Madras Pioneers, Commissariat Transport Department, Native General Hospital and mules has sailed for Hongkong. The details on board were under the command of Captain Tweddell and Captain Goodwin, Special Service Officers.

THE Maharaja Sindhias' gift of a hospital ship is a very complete one, as he desires to bear all and every expense connected with its hiring and maintainence, even to the provision of the Medical Officers and Nursing Staff.

ARRANGEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

The 34th Punjab Pioneers are under orders to proceed to China, and the military authorities are making arrangements for their despatch on or about the 3rd August, in the Royal Indian Marine Steamers Clive and Dalhousie. The regiment is now stationed at Umballa, where it arrived on the 7th April, 1899, from the Khyber Pass. The men will be brought to Bombay in two special trains on the day of embarkation.

The transport Muttra entered the Merewether Dry Dock on Saturday, and the work of fitting her up as a transport has commenced. The Muttra will probably leave for China, with No. 2 Cooly Corps on the 2nd August. The transport Formosa, which is expected here from South Africa with bhistees, on or about the 5th prox., will be retained by Government to convey the 14th Sikhs, now at Deolali, under quarantine, owing to the case of cholera. It is probable that the Regiment will leave Bombay on or about the 8th August for China, should nothing further occur to detain it. No. 69 Native Field Hospital will also sail along with the Sikhs in the Formosa. Sections "C" and "D," No. 41 Native Field Hospital, will proceed in the R. I. M. Steamers Clive and Dalhousie.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO GUJARAT.

NO RECEPTIONS OR SPEECHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 27.

As at present arranged the Viceregal Party will be at Dohad on the 1st August, Broach 2nd, Nadiad 3rd, and Ahmedabad 4th August, the whole tour lasting about ten days. The return journey will possibly be, via the Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

SIMLA, JULY 28.

The following are the particulars of the coming viceregal tour :—Leave Simla privately on Monday, 30th July, 11 a. m. ; leave Kalka same night by special train, via Umballa and Bhandai, arriving August 1st, morning, at Dohad, where the famine relief works will be inspected ; proceeding same evening to Baroda, where the night will be spent ; proceeding next morning, to Broach, where famine relief works will be inspected ; returning in the evening to Baroda ; leaving next morning for Nadiad, where relief works will be inspected ; proceeding same evening to Ahmedabad, where the Viceroy will be the guest of the Governor of Bombay ; halt at Ahmedabad, inspecting relief works until the 5th, when the party entrain for the return journey, arriving at Kalka on the morning of the 8th, and Simla the same evening. No A.-D.-Cs accompany the party which will comprise only the Viceroy, Mr. Lawrence, Major Baring, Colonel Fenn, and 34 native servants and the office establishment. There will be no public receptions of any kind or speeches, and the Viceroy's arrival and departure at each station will be private.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 27.

Captain Ferguson, 20th Hussars, acts as A.-D.-C. to the Governor of Bombay.

Major Caulfield, 10th Bombay Infantry, is granted one year's sick leave to proceed home.

Indian Staff Corps.—Lieutenants R. S. Pottinger and E. M. Lang become Captains and S. M. Bruce Lieutenant.

Brevet-Colonel Lucas officiates as Commissary General, vice Colonel Dobbs, on leave.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. R. Irwin officiates as General Superintendent, Thagi and Dacoity Department, vice Mr. McCracken, who proceeds on one year's furlough from the 11th August.

Captain Jacob, 24th Bombay Infantry, becomes Commandant of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Captain Johnstone, I. M. S., Bombay, reverts to military employ.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following additional appointments to the China Cavalry Brigade Staff are notified :—Orderly Officer, Captain Grimston, 18th Bengal Lancers ; Veterinary Officer, Lieutenant Axe ; Transport Officer Lieutenant Hawks ; Transport Officer, Lieutenant Teed, 14th Bengal Lancers.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF INDIA.

It is announced that on and after the 9th proximo the Pasteur Institute of India will be open, and all officers and soldiers bitten by rabid dogs should accordingly be sent for treatment to Kasauli. The regulations authorising the despatch of officers and men to Paris become inoperative.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

VOTE FOR BARRACKS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The vote includes £35,000 for barracks at Khartoum, and £15,000 for barracks at Mauritius.

THE INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

The Indian three per cent. loan of three millions sterling has been issued at 95½.

THE "TIMES" ON INDIAN FINANCE.

The *Times* in a leader strongly condemns the Government insistence on financial orthodoxy in refusal to grant aid to India and says that the princes and people of India have not followed strict financial principles in their sympathy with Great Britain during the war.

THE SHAH IN PARIS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Shah of Persia has arrived in Paris and was met at the station by President Loubet and the Ministers.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

WORKING DRESS FOR THE ARMY.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The Government has decided to adopt one working dress for all branches of the Army, permitting the accumulation of reserves of clothing.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CLOSING IN ON THE BOERS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Nightfall and torrents of rain prevented General French from pursuing the Boers who were seen from the hills retreating in disorder.

Our troops had a terrible night and there has been great mortality among the draught animals.

Lord Roberts reports that our troops are closing in on the Boers in the Bethlehem hills, the road to Harrismith alone being open, which is difficult for their waggons and guns.

(REUTER'S ORDINARY SERVICE.)

GENERAL FRENCH IN SIGHT OF MIDDLEBURG.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Pretoria, states that General French was in sight of Middleburg when the dusk set in on the 25th instant.

The enemy were retreating in disorder.

GENERAL HUNTER OCCUPIES FOURIESBURG.

General Hunter has occupied Fouriesburg.

Mrs. Steyn is staying at Fouriesburg.

THE BROTHERS DE WET.

A brother of General DeWet has surrendered to the British at Kroonstad.

THE GARRISON IN SOUTH AFRICA AFTER THE WAR.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Wyndham, in presenting the Army Estimates, said that the Government proposed to leave 45,000 men in South Africa after the war.

OCCUPATION OF MIDDLEBURG.

LONDON, JULY 29.

General French has occupied Middleburg.

General Clery has reached Sugarsbush Spruit, ten miles east of Heidelberg.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, JULY 23.

THE above meeting was brought to a successful conclusions this afternoon. The course was heavy owing to the heavy rain in the morning. The following are the details :—

ALL PONY HANDICAP.—Distance—5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. Handicap for all ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 2,500, since 31st March, 1898.

Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's ch ans Guy Fawkes, 9st 7lbs ..... Greenhalgh 1
Messrs G K and D D's ch e m Marguerite II, 7st 12lbs... Heeroo 2
Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn, 8st 8lbs ..Robinson 3

Won easily by a length, a head between second and third. Time, 1 min. 12 2-5 secs.

THE LITTLE HANDICAP.—Distance—6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, Third Rs. 50. Handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won a race value Rs. 2,500 or over, since 31st March, 1898.

Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's blk a h President, 9st 7lbs ..... Greenhalgh 1
Mr A M Amer's ch a h Pretender, 8st 6lbs ..... Sova 2
Mr H Visbram's b a h Munwar, 8st 7lbs ..... Ebrahim 3
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Jehangir 8st 8lbs ..... Nama 0
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Perth, 8st ..C B Mahomed 0
Mr A R Ameer's b a h Columbus, 7st 4lbs ..... Saleh 0

Won by a length and a-half in front of Munwar. Time, 1 min. 33 secs.

THE DWARF HANDICAP.—Distance—5 furlongs. Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. Handicap for Maidon Arab and C. B. ponies, 13-3 and under.

Capt Lock's g a h Boostan, 8st 3lbs ..... Ebrahim 1
Messrs Barns Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's g a h Boxparty, 9st 4lbs ..... Greenhalgh 2
Mr Goolam Hoosen Essaji's g a h Buktawar, 8st 6lbs Noor Mahomed 3
Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher, Mahomed 8st 10lbs Nama 0
Lieut Col J Monteith's ch a h Paleface, 8st 9lbs ...Robinson 0
Mr S C F's b a h Mulberry, 8st 4lbs ..... Sova 0
Mr A R Amer's g a h Councillor, 8st 2lbs ..... Saleh 0
Mr Abdoola bin Farris' ch a h Advisor, 7st .....Heeroo 0

Won easily by four lengths, three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time, 1 min. 13 1-5 secs.

ALL HORSES HANDICAP.—Distance—6 furlongs. Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,500 or over, since 31st March, 1898.

Messrs G K and D D's bl aus g Rory, 8st 6lbs..... C B Mahomed 1
Mr S C P's br aus g Planet, 7st ..... Jakoo 2
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus g Peerage, ... 8st 2lbs. ..... Robertson 3
Messrs Murray and Murdoch's b aus g Spark, 8st 10lbs. Robinson 0
Mr Nusserwanjee Dhunjeeshaw's b aus m Secret, 7st 7lbs ..... Hoyt 0

Won comfortably by half a length, five lengths between second and third. Time, 1 min. 26 secs.

THE SCURRY.—Distance—3 furlongs. Winner Rs. 200 ; second Rs. 100 ; third Rs. 50. Handicap for Arab and C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under.

Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror, 9st 3lbs ... Ebrahim 1
Lt Col A E J Croly's g a g Electric, 9st 11lb ..... Ittal 2
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor, 9st ..... Robidson 3
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Mukhtar, 8st 12lbs ..C B Mahomed 0
Mr Strip's ch ch h Dictator, 8st 5lbs ..... Johnson 0
Mr Goolam Hoosen Essajee's ch a h Shah Jehan, 8st 11lb Saleh 0
Mr H J M g a h Split, 7st 12lbs..... Heeroo 0

Won by three-quarters of a length, a neck between second and third. Time, 42 3-5 secs.

THE ARAB HANDICAP.—Distance—1 mile. Winner, Rs. 200, second, Rs. 100, third Rs. 50, Handicap for Arab and C. B. horses which have not won race value Rs. 2,500 or over, since 31st March, 1898.

H H Maharaja Holkar's ch a h Shanghai, 8st 8lbs ..... Greenhalgh 1
H H The Maharaja of Holker's b a h Chieftain, 7st 8lbs Noor Mahomed 2
Messrs Mathradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's g a h Rubdan, 8st 9lbs ..... Ebrahim 3
Mr Jehangir's b a h Vatima, 9st ..... Hoyt 0
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Manchester, 7st ..Heeroo 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Earl, 7st ..... Dhondy 0

Won by half a length, same distance between second and third. Time, 2 min. 6 secs.

SELLING RACE....Distance—1-2 mile. Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. For Arab and C. B. ponies 13-3 and under, 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 9st. 12lbs, W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowance.—Maidens 5lbs, Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 90, 10lbs, (not accumulative), Ponies measured since 1st April 1899, 6lbs.

Capt Purvis' b a h Advocate, 7st 10lbs ..... Gibbs 1
Mr A E Assayo's g a h Jupitar, 7st 9lbs ..... Robinson 2
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h S D K, 6st 11lbs ..... Nauve 3
Mr Hyde's g a h Fairwell 8st 3lbs 0
Mr G K and D D's g a h Dispute, 7st 9lbs ..... Heeroo 0

Won by two and a half lengths, a length between second and third. Time, 58 2-5 secs.

POLO SCURRY.—Distance about 2 1-2 furlongs. First Rs. 100, 2nd Rs. 25. For Polo Ponies which have played in Poona Junior Polo Tournament, 1900, Australians Catch Weights 12st 7lbs and over ; Arab and Country breds catch weights 11st and over. G. Rs.

Capt Bayley's b cb g Gold Mine, 11st .....Maj Welman 1
Mr E S Hill's b aus g Galtee More, 12st 7lbs.....Aga S Shah 2
Capt Wood's c a g Bloodin, 11st ..... Owner 3
Mr E S Hill's b a g Solace, 11st ..... Lt Bolleau 0
Mr Gibb's bl a g Sweep, 11st ..... Capt Power 0
Mr Gibb's c a p Stranger, 11st ..... Lt Leggatt 0
Royal Scots Polo Club's g a Squarecail, 11st....Lt Ravenscroft 0

Won on the post by a length, 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time, 36 secs.

SUICIDE OF A DISTRICT ENGINEER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 24.

Mr. H. H. G. Dunlop, District Engineer, in charge of the Poona section of the Southern Mahratta Railway, committed suicide early this morning by blowing his brains out with a revolver. Deceased who lived at No. 23, Queen's Gardens, a short time back, it would seem, received bad news relating to domestic matters from California. This apparently preyed on his mind for sometime. He applied for leave and it was granted. He was engaged in making preparations to go, but apparently acting on a sudden impulse rose early this morning and put an end to his life. According to the story of the servants, the deceased had showed signs of depression for some time. He usually removed his cot and slept in the verandah, but (on Friday) he ordered it to be removed from the end where it had hitherto lain to the opposite side. About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, he awoke and roused the chowkidar who slept not far off. Telling the man to open his bed-room, he entered it, and remained standing in it for a few minutes. He then returned to his bed and remained on it for about a quarter of an hour, when he again rose and told the chowkidar to open his office-room. Entering there he wrote several letters till about 5 o'clock, when he came out of the room, and told the chowkidar to get his bath ready. The servant did as he was told and had the bath ready by 6 a. m., though he knew it was most unusual for his master to bathe so early. While getting it ready, it seems his master came into the bath-room and told him to get his "chota-hazri" ready. This the servant proceeded to do, but finding by seven o'clock that his master had not yet come out of his bath, he looked into the dressing-room. He caught sight of his master's feet in the door-way, and fancying he had fallen asleep instead of having his bath he went back, and consulted the puttewalla as to the advisability of waking him. He then walked into the bath-room, and was shocked to find his master lying dead in his chair with a bullet-wound in his head. Mr. Bennett, Permanent Way Inspector on the S. M. Railway, who had an engagement with deceased for 8 o'clock and happened to be passing just then, was called by the servants, and told what had occurred. The police were then communicated with and medical assistance summoned, but life was found to be extinct. Later in the day, Major Minchin, Cantonment Magistrate, held an inquiry into the circumstances of the case. Mr. Michael Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, took charge of the personal effects of the deceased. The body when found was seated in a chair with a bullet-wound penetrating the temple. A six-chambered Webley revolver with one exploded and four loaded cartridges in it was picked up. Deceased's affairs were found to be in thorough order, several letters and a "will" were found on deceased's writing desk. They were mostly addressed to friends whom the writer asked not to think badly of him, for the act he was about to commit, and clearly indicated the state of his mind at the time. The deceased was about 38 years of age. A verdict of suicide, while in a state of temporary insanity, was recorded.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Commander-in-Chief recently recommended that a certain number of obligatory mules should be allotted for the carriage of reserved ration for those units of a Field Force whose duty renders them specially liable to be separated from their supply columns, the idea being to leave it to the Commanding Officers to carry such food as is possible, and not a full ration for each man or follower. The Government of India have sanctioned the following allotment of mules :—For each company of Sappers and for each Field Hospital respectively, two ; for each Mountain Battery, three ; for each Infantry Battalion, eight. It is estimated that this will enable a reserved ration of 1 1-2 to 2lbs. to be carried for nine-tenths of the fighting men and half the followers of each unit on field services.

The question of travelling expenses in the case of officers proceeding to stations to pass in language examinations has been recently under consideration. The Government of India have decided that there is no objection to the use of Form E. certificates where officers have to pass an obligatory examination, but the concession cannot be extended where the examinations are non-obligatory.

THE FAMINE.

INCLUSIVE of one lakh just received from the Mansion House Fund and one lakh from Lancashire the total amount received by the Central Committee of the Famine Fund now amounts to 122 lakhs, of which 109 lakhs have been distributed among the Provincial Committees, and a further distribution will shortly be made. In addition to this, the Provincial Committees have themselves received local subscriptions which amount to over 9 lakhs, and have not passed through the Central Committees' accounts. Up to date the chief remittances from the United Kingdom have been Mansion House Fund 49 1-2 lakhs. Manchester 14 lakhs, Glasgow nearly 8 lakhs, Liverpool 4 1-2 lakhs and Edinburgh 1 1-2 lakhs. Of the Australian Colonies, New Zealand has been specially generous, the receipts from thence having been Rs. 65,017 from Dunedin, Rs. 35,973 from Wellington, and Rs. 23,797 from Christchurch. Adelaide in South Australia has contributed half-a-lakh and New South Wales all but three-quarters of a lakh. Singapore has remitted Rs. 1,37,942, and Hongkong Rs. 56,0007 while other settlements in China have sent smaller sums. Even Seoul in Corea has shown its sympathy with the famine stricken in India by contributing 146 1-4 yen.

PANCH MAHALS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes : On Tuesday last we had about 3 inches of rain, and yesterday about 33 cents, and this morning about 5 cents. The weather is very cloudy and promises good rain. Tagavi officers have now begun to distribute tagavi, which was stopped for some time on account of the rain. The Collector has gone to Ahmedabad to see the Commissioner, probably to discuss famine matters. His Excellency the Viceroy is expected at Dohad on the morning of the 1st proximo. He is, it is said, to visit the nearest famine camps. His Excellency is not going to pay a visit to Godhra but going direct to Ahmedabad, where H.E. Lord Northcote is to meet him. Dr. M. J. Mistri, the acting Civil Surgeon Panch-Mahals, who has been put in charge as District Medical Officer, handed over his charge of the Civil Hospital to Dr. S. S. Nightingale the day before.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR AHMEDABAD.

CONCERNING the offer by Mr. Madhavlal Ranchhodlal of a sum of one lakh of rupees for founding and endowing a Technical School at Ahmedabad, the following Resolution of Government has been issued :—

In his letter of the 2nd May, 1900, Mr. Madhavlal Ranchhodlal offered to Government a sum of one lakh of rupees for founding and endowing a Technical School at Ahmedabad in memory of his late father. The thanks of Government have been conveyed to Mr. Madhavlal for his munificent offer which has been gladly accepted by Government. In the opinion of his Excellency the Governor in Council no more worthy object than that of encouraging technical education could have been selected by Mr. Madhavlal for the purpose of commemorating his father, Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chotalal, C.I.E., who by his public spirit and enterprise did so much in a practical way for the welfare and prosperity of the City of Ahmedabad. A committee has been appointed to draw up a scheme for the school, on receipt of whose report further orders will be issued.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 13TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sobraon, Captain L. M. Wibmer, R. N. R., with English mails of 13th July, arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allerton Miss
Bell Capt
Birch Mrs Lee and child
Cooke Mr F J
Claridge Lieut
Fiske 2nd Lieut
Gordon Miss
Gillespie Mr
Higginson Mr
Johnson Mr
Joiner Lieut
Nelson Mr R A
Robertson Mr
Rootham Mr
Sinclair Lieut and Mrs
Shiletone Mrs
Stephens Mr and Mrs
Stops Mr
Swinhoe Mr
Tibbets Mrs
Wake Mr Mrs and infant
Wood Maj H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allan Mr Geo L
Anderson Maj and Mrs
Arundel Mr
Bourke Capt
Burn Mr W J
Bonnerjee Mr J
Bukish Mr
Cheshire Capt
Cotton Mr
Cornwall Capt
Clark Mr
Dennis Mr
Davie Mr
Davar Mr J D
Dawson Miss
De Cunnha Mrs J and Misses
Edwards Mr A
Farley Mr J
Grant Mr J
Gregory Mr
Hume Mr
Harris Mr F J
Jones Mr Warren
Johnstone Mr G
Kritsingji Prince and wife
Leggatt Mr
Little Lt Col
Lampard Mr J
McDougall Mr
Millar Mr D L
Macdowell Mr J
Mahomed Khan Sultan
McKay Mr J
Nanda Mr J Das
Preen Mr and Mrs
Pesticka Mr
Richie Mr A
Seymour Dr and Mrs
Sharp Rev
Smith Mr J C
Stephenson Mr
Smith Mr W R
Sturrock Capt
Scott Mr Basil
Sparkes Mr H H
Thwaites Major
Taylor Mr J
Wood Mr C W
Wetherall Mr E W
Wood Maj C

FROM BRINDISI.

Ashpitel Mr
Cooth Mrs

FROM ADEN.

Gulam Ahmed
Hughes Maj A J
Robinson Lieut

SANITATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Ten years ago when I was for a short time in India I wrote warning the public through you that sanitary matters in Bombay were very far indeed from being in a satisfactory state, and that in my opinion a severe epidemic of some sort was likely to break out as the very first principle of sanitary engineering was wilfully ignored by those who ought to know better. Unfortunately my prognostications have been more than fulfilled and Bombay City has suffered during the last four years more than any City of modern times, and if I thought the difficulties were over I would not trouble you with this letter, but so far as I can judge the plague and other diseases have come to stay unless the sanitary arrangements of the City are placed on a common-sense foundation, such as prevailed when thirty years ago I was Engineer to the City, and the mortality was but 25 or 27 per thousand.

(1.) Ten years ago I warned you that your drainage was all wrong and what do I find now. The City is waterlogged and the exhalations from soil are the source of much preventible sickness. (2.) The water-supply is excessive considering that the drainage system cannot, as it should have been designed to do, remove the water in the subsoil. The quality of the water from Tansa is also very defective, or there would be no cholera. (3.) During the south-west monsoon the night-soil finds its way on to "the Flats" causing the frightful stench, there was when I was in Bombay and which remains to this day as I am informed. The night-soil should as formerly be discharged into the harbour when the tide will carry it away. (4.) All the town sweepings should be removed from the city as was formerly done and deposited well away from the Island in Salsette. (5) "The Flats" should after the monsoon be drained and left perfectly dry as they were when I handed over charge. This means the re-opening of the Low Level Sewer from the old main drain at Byculla and the sewage and water pumped into the sea and the Love-Grove sluices, which sluices should be kept permanently closed during the dry season.

The opening of new wide streets will do little or no good so long as the first principles of sanitation are neglected, and the sooner these principles are recognised a return to a healthy state of things in Bombay may be hoped for, but not before.—Yours, &c.,

RUSSEL AITKEN.
Formerly Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay.

July 13.

HONOUR TO A LADY DOCTOR.

THE Portuguese community are jubilant over the success gained by a lady-member of their nationality, in having successfully passed the several examinations for the Degrees of L. M. (Dublin), L. R. C. P., and L. R. C. S., (Edinburgh), L. F. P. (Glasgow), &c.; and their jubilations was manifested on Saturday evening at Sunkersett Hall, Girgaum Main Road, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen, chiefly Portuguese, intermixed with Parsees and Hindus, assembled to do honour to that young lady. Sunkersett Hall was tastefully decorated and illuminated both inside and outside. Though the rainy weather at one time seemed likely to mar the brilliancy of the function, yet a sincere desire led large numbers of the invited guests to gather together to give eclat to the proceedings. A band of musicians played a selection of tunes during the evening. Dr. and Mrs. Childe being among the early arrivals, it was proposed that the worthy doctor should occupy the chair, and this having been carried, Dr. C. Fernandes opened the proceedings by introducing Miss Coutinho to the assembly, and, in a telling speech, recounted the several steps taken by her to accomplish her design of going to Europe to qualify herself for the noble profession, the love for which was inspired in her mind by her father, the late Dr. Coutinho. With a praiseworthy perseverance and singularly courageous energy, she put her heart into her arduous tasks, and successively passed the examinations in a creditable manner.

The address was couched in verse, which having been read by Dr. J. Lobo, it was put in an elegant silver casket, and presented to Dr. Miss Coutinho by Dr. Childe, accompanied by a few words of approbation. The recipient acknowledged the present in a graceful manner and with thanks.

Dr. Childe, the president, then spoke eulogizing the courage, perseverance and proficiency attained by Miss Coutinho in her profession. He then called upon each and all present to go and congratulate her on her well-merited success.

Miss Coutinho, in acknowledging thanks, said : Mr. President and Friends,—Allow me to thank you for the honour you have done me this evening. I have not words at my command adequate enough to express my gratitude for the kind reception that has been given me. I only wish I could express my sentiments. However on occasions like this it is not words but feelings that better explain one's true sentiments, and such is the condition I am placed in. I cannot quite agree with you in saying that I am worthy of this honour, for what I have done is nothing extraordinary and the praise that has been given me is, to a certain extent, overdue, yet I accept it with a hope that it may prove an encouragement to others that are to follow, not necessarily in my own line—the pioneers of other departments of art and science. This will be an incentive to them and give them to understand that any unprecedented action has its due merit. This rich present that I have received, which I shall prize very highly, and the appreciation of my progress will always remind and induce me now all the more to devote myself to my profession, and I shall try to do all in my power to be useful to all my friends, and express my gratitude in a way somewhat substantial. I thank you one and all for your kindness and good feelings that you have shown towards me. (Cheers and applause.)

In the absence of Dr. Acacio Viegas, another gentleman proposed a vote of thanks to the president. Dr. F. X. Ferreira thanked the committee of management, namely, Dr. P. do Rozario (Vice-Consul for Portugal), Dr. Viegas, Messrs. J. P. de Meneses, J. V. de Quadros, and A. M. Coutts. Dr. P. do Rozario next proposed the toast of Dr. Miss Coutinho, which was received with cheers. A superb bouquet was presented to her. Refreshments were served, followed by a dance, which was kept up till the next morning.

Among those present were :—Major L. F. Childe, I. M. S., of the Grant Medical College, the Very Rev. Canon D. Lobo, Dr. L. P. doRozario, Dr. A.G. Viegas, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. J. V. Coutinho, Dr. L. J. Pinto, Mr. L. DeLima, L.L. B., Professor N. G. Velinker, Dr. Martin Lobo, Mr. Edulji R. Reporter, Drs. X. Ferreira, C. Fernandes, G. DeSouza, Mr. A. M. Coutts, Mr. Lourenco, L. C. E., the Very Rev. J. N. Coutinho, Mr. Abdul Hakim, Mr. Haji Dawood, Mr. J. Barretto, Dr. J. DeQuadros, Mr. A. DeQuadros, Mr. J. P. Menezes, Mr. Pires, Mr. Gokuldas Dyal, Mr. Tricumdas, Dr. DeMello, Dr. V. F. Pinto, Mr. E. Fernandez, Mr. J. F. Simoe, Mr. Balkrishna Sazba, Mr. Saldanha, L. C. E., Mr. Lajmi, B. A., Mr Visonjee and many others.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 13.

THE FATE OF THE LEGATIONS.

ANOTHER week has elapsed and we are still without any authentic news of what has occurred in Peking since the pathetic appeal sent to Tientsin by Sir Robert Hart. Hope has alternated with fear and no one has wished to think that the worst can have happened, but during the last two days the general feeling has been of the gloomiest character. No reliance or, at any rate, very little reliance is placed upon the telegrams cabled from Shanghai daily to certain sensational journals, but there is one this morning in the "Daily Mail" of so circumstantial a character that, sceptical as one may be, cannot be passed over. The terrible story—may it prove to be unfounded !—as narrated by the Shanghai correspondent of Mr. Harmsworth's paper is as follows :—"The two Legations remaining uncaptured—viz., the British and the Russian—were attacked on the evening of July 6 in force. The general in command was Prince Tuan. The attackers were divided. Prince Tuan commanded the centre, with Kang Yu as his assistant ; the right wing was led by Prince Tsai Yin, and the left by Prince Yin Lin. The reserves were under Prince Tsai Yu. The attack commenced with the artillery. The fighting, which was severe, lasted until seven next morning, by which time the destruction of both Legations was complete. All the foreigners were dead, while the streets around the Legations were full of dead bodies of both foreigners and Chinese. Upon hearing of the attack Prince Ching and General Wang Weng Shao went with troops to the assistance of the foreigners, but were outnumbered and defeated. Both Prince Ching and Wang Weng Shao were killed. It is said that two foreigners escaped through the gates, one with a heavy sword wound in his head. Prince Tuan, in celebration of the victory, distributed 100,000 taels and huge quantities of rice to the Boxers." It may be that we are not at war with China, but enough has taken place to show that a garden-party given by the Queen of England was scarcely the place for the Minister of the Chinese Empire. It is not too much to say that the enjoyment of some of her Majesty's guests on Wednesday was not a little interfered with by seeing this sleek Oriental walking in and out of the groups of English ladies and gentlemen as if the Government he represents was on the most amicable terms with this country, and was not suspected of being privy to what, perhaps, may prove to be one of the most horrible slaughters that the world has ever known. If he had not the good taste to remain at home while the Imperial authorities in China are under this fearful cloud he should have been given a hint to stay away. What is the good of having an English Secretary and what was Sir Halliday Macartney doing that he did not prevent this breach of decent manners as I do not hesitate to describe the Chinese diplomatist's appearance at the Queen's afternoon entertainment ? Sir Halliday Macartney's position can hardly, at the present moment, be an enviable one for an Englishman, but although most people think that the Minister must know perfectly well what has gone on and is going on in Peking no one supposes that he has taken the Secretary of the Legation into his confidence. At first it was thought that he might be the Secretary of Legation to whom the "Central News" explained that it is indebted for the startling report circulated a few hours ago, but that does not seem to be the case. A representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," who made inquiries at the Chinese Legation as to the truth of the rumour, was informed by Sir Halliday Macartney that he had just come from an interview with the Minister, and nothing of the sort had been broached. It was some time since they had news from the Government at Peking—quite how long it was he did not wish to say.

THE ROYAL GARDEN-PARTY AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday afternoon, in tropical weather, her Majesty came to London to grace the garden-party she gave to some six thousand of her more favoured subjects in the beautiful grounds of Buckingham Palace. If six thousand persons were admitted to the Royal Gardens a great many six thousands lined the route of the Queen's drive to and from Paddington, giving the venerable Sovereign an exceedingly enthusiastic reception. The block in Piccadilly, owing to the Queen's cortege and the extra number of carriages on the streets of the West End, was rather trying to those boxed up in stuffy cabs or badly ventilated omnibuses with the fierce rays of the sun pouring upon them. I can speak feelingly, my hansom having got entangled in one or two blocks and taking thirty minutes to cover a distance that in ordinary circumstances is accomplished in less than a third of that time. "Bat," as an old lady, in a box of all sorts as cabbies contemptuously describe the omnibuses, was heard to remark, "the Queen has so specially endeared herself to all since the war began by the splendid example of duty well performed, set to the country, that it would be very churlish to complain of any small inconvenience caused by this derangement of the street traffic." It is a pity that her Majesty's visit to town was marred by what occurred the same afternoon in the House of Commons. Naturally amongst those invited to the garden-party were numerous Members of Parliament, and it seems to have been arranged between the respective Whips that there should be an adjournment of the discussion at 4 o'clock instead of six. The measure under consideration at the time was the Agricultural Holdings Bill, and as Mr. Fletcher Moulton, himself a Liberal, was next on the agenda paper at 4 o'clock he moved the adjournment. Mr. Dillon protested against the proposed adjournment, and Mr. Balfour protested against Mr. Dillon's speech. Then a labour member, Mr. John Wilson, appeared on the scene to say ditto to Mr. Dillon. Another workingman representative, Mr. Maddison, chimed in with a rather bitter speech. He contended that the motion would entail a gross waste of the time of the House. The discussion of any one of the clauses of the Bill was, he proceeded, worth all the Royal garden-parties and all the Royalties as well. This blunt remark evoked loud cries of order and the Speaker promptly called upon the maladroit member to withdraw his "personal and offensive" observation. Indignant cries of "withdraw, withdraw," were raised, whereupon Mr. Maddison took a more

rooms for September. Equally if not more significant is the fact that one of the principal members of Lord Roberts' personal staff, Colonel Nicholson, has given up his appointment for a post at home, namely, Chief of the Irish Constabulary, and that Lord Stanley has been selected by the Field Marshal to be Military Secretary. Lord Stanley who has been censor, and I know not what else, is a veritable handy man, but his Army experience would scarcely be considered to fit him for the position for which he has just been chosen, if the war were not in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief practically over. But the end will hardly be hastened by such a "regrettable occurrence" as that which occurred at Nitral's Nek on Wednesday.

IN DEFENCE OF MR. TREVES'S LADIES.

Lord Stanley's brother, the Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.P., has come to the defence of those ladies who have been taken to task by Mr. Treves and other critics, lay as well as medical. What caused Mr. Stanley to come forward as a champion of the objects of all this censure was the following passage in a letter published by the "Times" the other day. Says the writer :—"We all rejoice at Mr. Treves's remarks about the plague of women. When I was in Cape Town I was taken one evening to dine at the Mount Nelson Hotel. Knowing the bloody work then going on at the front, it was shocking to see the smartly dressed and fashionable women there immersed in luxury and frivolity, apparently thinking of nothing but amusement and admiration. It was just like a supper at the Savoy! But how about Spion Kop?" Mr. Stanley observes :—"I am sure that if Mr. Treves had had the opportunity which I enjoyed of seeing the amount of work done by the ladies in South Africa on the various refugee committees, and had been able to appreciate the help they gave in supplementing—in the way not only of luxuries, but also of necessaries—the very meagre resources of the hospitals, he would be the first to acknowledge that he has done the ladies in South Africa an injustice and that the efforts of the many have more than compensated for the faults of the few." Mr. Stanley says that Sir Alfred Milner's despatch on the subject of ladies going to South Africa has been misunderstood, but I think it was pretty well understood here what the High Commissioner meant. No one supposed that all the fashionable women who flocked to Cape Town at the outset of the campaign went there merely as they go to Monte Carlo and other similar haunts "pour passer le temps" frivolously, but there were many who went for that purpose, and some who were less selfish were not much wiser. A propos Major Rasch, M.P., has been telling a rather grim story. "Here," he said, speaking at a public meeting at Springfield (Essex), "is a specimen of the value of ladies at the front. Recently at a military hospital a lady sat down beside a soldier's bed and commenced reading aloud in a very impressive manner. This was too much for a Tommy in an adjacent bed, who called out. 'You're wasting your time, miss; it's no good talking to 'im—'es been dead an hour.' Such ladies as this one certainly show to better advantage on the lawn at Ascot or at a Society cricket match at Lords than in a soldiers' hospital."

ONE WAY OUT OF THE FAMINE DIFFICULTY.

Among the books of interest to India, to be brought out during the forthcoming autumn season, will be one which Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will publish. It is the life of the late General Sir Arthur Cotton, K.C.S.I., R.E., whose name and whose work as a successful irrigation engineer are so well-known in India. The author is Lady Hope, Sir Arthur's daughter, and, from what I have heard, I imagine the work will prove of special interest to almost everyone, who cares for the prosperity of India. Lady Hope possesses many qualities for the duty she has undertaken, as she inherits much of the strong character of her father, and has carved out for herself a unique position in London Society by her vigorous personality, her powers of public speaking, and her great organising ability. These have been manifested in various ways and it is not too much to say, that she is the mainstay of a large number of philanthropic organisations in this country. She is the founder of the Coffee Room movement for soldiers, and others, and, in an interesting volume, has told the story of the beginning and success of the enterprise. She is, too, the author of a considerable number of religious works, which have had, and still have, a large circulation. She, therefore, possesses not a little literary qualification for her task. I am told that, in regard to the technical parts of the work and those which need treatment by one who has personal knowledge of India, Lady Hope has been assisted by an expert or experts. It was inevitable, in the present deplorable condition of India from a famine point of view, that Lady Hope should give special prominence to the question of irrigation. If what I hear be correct, the greater part of the work will be devoted to this subject and to the publication of details as to the extension of irrigation in almost every part of India; illustrative maps will be included and I should think the work ought to be immensely useful in directing attention to one at least of the remedies which must be speedily undertaken to relieve India from its present chronic condition of famine-strickenness. There are erroneous ideas afloat, some of which have been endorsed in exalted circles to the effect that nearly all that can be done in the way of irrigation in India has been accomplished, and that only a few millions more of acres of cultivable land can be made secure from famine. These ideas will be shown to be wholly inaccurate and that in reality not a few, but many, millions of acres are capable of being brought within irrigable advantages. It is probable that Lady Hope's book will be among the earliest published in the autumn season, and I should not be surprised if, coming as it does at the psychological moment when its lessons are likely to be best appreciated and its teachings followed, it not only becomes popular as a work in itself, but proves greatly useful for India. At least, what I have heard concerning it justifies me in expressing these opinions. A number of full-page illustrations will add to the interest and value of the work.

LAND ASSESSMENT: MR. ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT AND THE VICEROY.

Messrs. Kegan, Paul Trench and Co. will publish, in a day or two, a work, entitled "Open Letters to Lord Curzon on Famines and Land Assessments in India." In this work the ex-Bengal Civilian has gathered together his five letters to Lord Curzon on land assessment in India, most, if not all, of which have appeared in the "Bombay Gazette," during the past few months. The letters respectively and in this order deal with the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Northern India. A preface of fourteen pages explains how the letters came to be written, and refers to the comments they called forth in Indian and English newspapers and in debates in the House of Commons. Mr. Dutt takes pains to show that the land revenue question in India is by no means a complex problem, but, on the contrary, in its main features is so simple as to be easily explained and easily grasped. "If," he says, "we examine the system in each province separately, the main facts will appear exceedingly simple, and we shall obtain a clear and comprehensive idea of the conditions of the agricultural life of an agricultural nation." He then gives a summary of the different land systems in the different provinces of India and proves that the provinces which have suffered most severely from famine within the last twenty-five years are the provinces where the demand payable by cultivators is fixed by the Government, and the land revenue is unduly high. One paragraph in the preface shows that Mr. Dutt has joined that school of Indian economists who see in the yearly drain more than in aught else the cause of India's economic woes. The letters to the Viceroy are preceded by a chapter dealing with the great famines from which India has suffered since the Bengal famine of 1770, the main features of each of which are epitomised from the Famine Commissions' Reports of 1880 and 1898. After the letters come two chapters, entitled respectively, "Famine Insurance Grant, Railways, and Irrigation" and "Fallacies concerning the Indian Land Tax." There is much in these chapters of present-day interest and value; no doubt, in the impending discussion of famine remedies attention will be attracted to the ex-Civilian's views. The compilation is made additionally useful by no fewer than twenty-six appendices, not one of which can well be spared by anyone who is desirous of obtaining a thorough grip of the main essentials of land taxation in India. Incidentally general expenditure is considered, and India's financial treatment of England comes in for discussion. Among the appendices is a short but pregnant table taken from the recent Report of the Expenditure Commission. It is interesting as indicating the scant measure of justice India has had in fighting battles which were as much Imperial England's as they were India's. The table I refer to is as follows :—

Expedition.	Ordinary Charges.		Extraordinary Charges.	
	Paid by India.	Paid by England.	Paid by India.	Paid by England.
First Afghan War, 1838-42	all	none	all	none
First China War, 1839-40	all	none	none	all
Persian War, 1856	all	none	half	half
Abyssinian War, 1867-68	all	none	none	all
Perak Expedition 1875	all	none	none	all
Second Afghan War, 1878-80	all	none	all except £5,000,000	£5,000,000
Egyptian War, 1882	all	none	all except £300,000	£500,000
Soudan War, 1885-86	all	none	none	all

I have not had time to do more than glance through the early proof copy of Mr. Dutt's book which has been sent to me. But if I were a Member of Parliament and were desirous of taking part in the debate on the Indian Budget, I should think I had an arsenal of arguments if I had Mr. Dutt's book: it is, indeed, a most valuable compendium of information on the topic to which it is specially devoted.

OLLA PODRIDA.

One hardly looks for so accomplished a journalist as Mr. Henry W. Lucy among the flounderers on Indian terms. Yet he floundered in yesterday's "Daily News" over a very common monsoon term. He writes :—"Much anxiety exists at the India Office at the sudden, and almost unprecedented, break of the monsoon. This cessation of accustomed rain, following close upon pestilence and famine, is regarded by the Secretary of State with gravest apprehension." It seems singular to have the familiar "break of the monsoon" used as a synonym for failure of the monsoon—and by such a writer.

It is interesting to learn that the two Parsee gentlemen who were injured in the Slough Railway disaster—Mr. P. C. Sethna and Mr. Barodawalla—have each given a donation of £20 to the Windsor Royal Infirmary, to which they were removed for treatment after the shocking accident. The venerable Mr. D. P. Cama, chief of the Parsee community in England, as the "Times" not improperly describes him, has also contributed £10 to the funds of the Infirmary.

Amongst the gentlemen presented at the Royal levee, held on behalf of her Majesty by the Duke of York, last Friday, was Mr. J. L. Carew, the Parnellite Member for the College Green Division of Dublin, who in his turn has done "time" for the cause. An Irish Nationalist member at Court is quite a *rara avis*, and one is curious to see whether Mr. Carew's example will be followed by others of the same party. Of course there is no inconsistency in a "constitutional" Home Ruler being presented at St. James' Palace, and, perhaps, if more of them had gone there in the past the English opposition to Mr. Gladstone's historic measure would not have been so fierce as it was. With men of Mr. Michael Davitt's stamp, it is different. If we ever hear that Mr. Michael Davitt has gone through the ceremony of presentation, with, say, Mr. Arthur Balfour as presenter, then the newspapers will have greater occasion for surprise than is afforded by the Carew incident. By the way Mr. Carew's sponsor on the 6th instant was a subordinate member of the present Administration, the Hon. Alwyn Fellows, M. P., Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household and one of the Conservative Whips. I suppose Mr. T. M. Healy, M. P., will pay his respects, either in Dublin or London, to the Queen's representative when he receives that judgeship for which, according to his enemies in the Irish camp, he is destined.

All things considered nobody in Bombay will be much surprised to learn, that Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., has parted with his interest in the "Western Mail" (Cardiff), and that he has now no connection whatever with that paper. For some time past the tie must have been irksome both for Mr. Maclean and the "Mail" and a "judicial separation" was inevitable. Mr. Maclean's friends are asking what his next journalistic move will be.

That wretched fiasco in connection with the trial of the young ruffian who shot at the Prince of Wales, resented in this country by all decent-minded persons, has just received a very practical demonstration. The postal employes of England were invited to take part in the International Postal Congress at Ghent and their laconic answer was as follows :—"Thanks, but we don't want to be murdered." This reply ought to soften the heart of the new Postmaster-General towards the dissatisfied employes of St. Martin's le Grand who are just now giving His lordship so much trouble by the pertinacious, not to say, aggressive manner in which they are pressing their claims for better treatment at the hands of their official superiors.

Questioned yesterday by Sir Edward Sassoon on the subject of the promised or, as Lord George Hamilton calls it, the "proposed" reduction of the cable tariff between England and India, the Secretary of State for India said he could not say when the change will take place. The consent of various parties has, be observed, to be obtained, and for this time is required, but he added, that he is not aware of any difficulty having arisen in the negotiations. So far so good; but the negotiations have, I believe, been in hand some considerable time, and Sir Edward Sassoon's eagerness to know when they are likely to terminate is not unreasonable in the circumstances.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

Major-General Sir Charles D'Oyly, Bart; Mr. S. G. Smith, the well-known Lombard Street Banker, and D. Falk, the German Statesman.

THE PURCHASE OF AN INDIAN RAILWAY.

GREAT Indian Peninsula Railway Company *V.* The Secretary of State for India in Council. Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy, in the Chancery Division on July 10, delivered his reserved judgment upon a summons taken out for the purpose of obtaining a decision of the Court upon the question of the terms upon which the Government of India could purchase the undertaking of the railway company. The railway company, in 1849, obtained a concession from the East India Company for the construction of a railway. The concession was for 99 years, at the end of which the railway was to revert to the East India Company; but, by Clause 23, the East India Company had power, at the expiration of 25 or 50 years, to purchase the railway upon payment of the full amount of the market value of the shares, capital, and stock of the company of the three years immediately preceding the purchase. Clause 23, however, gave the East India Company an option of paying, instead of a gross sum, an annuity during the remainder of the term of 99 years. It also provided that the amount of interest upon which the annuity should be calculated should be the average rate of interest during the preceding two years received in London upon the public obligations of the East India Company. The Government of India, who had taken over the rights and obligations of the East India Company, had given notice to purchase on Aug 18, 1899 under Clause 23 of the Concession. The amount of purchase money was ascertained at over 34,000,000l. and the Government had decided to take advantage of the Annuity Clause, and the present summons was taken out with a view to ascertaining the rate of interest upon which the annuity should be calculated, Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy held that, according to the true construction of the deed of 1849, the rate of interest for the purpose of calculating the annuity was the average rate of interest paid during the preceding two years received in London by the investors in or upon India Government Three-and-a-Half per Cents., Three per Cents., Two-and-a-Half per Cents., India debentures, and India bills, and he made a declaration that the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England ought to proceed upon that footing. No order was made as to costs.

From the weekly statement of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency, it appears that on July 22nd the reserve in India in silver amounted to Rs.7,11,96,228, the gold reserve being Rs. 13,31,70,976. The amount in circulation in notes was Rs. 31,18,67,150.

THE BOMBAY POLITICAL SERVICE.

"MAINFOLD INJUSTICES."

In an article under this heading the *Pioneer* writes :—the Civil Service as a body is as grasping towards all the other services, as its members are with rare exception individually liberal minded and generous men. A Civilian is much more annoyed as a rule to hear that some other Civilian, whom he does not know, has lost some appointment to which he had no claim, than if his booker had telegraphed that he had lost £1,000 in Government paper. On every side we see the results of the strong common sentiment of acquisitiveness. We have long since been reconciled to the Civilian Postmaster-General, to the Civilian Inspector-General of Police, to the Civilian Salt Commissioner. The only wonder, indeed, is that we have not a Civilian head of the Telegraph Department and a Civilian Inspector-General of Forests. Perhaps these will come in good time. In the meanwhile we desire to draw attention to the condition of the Bombay Political Department, which seems in imminent danger of being likewise swallowed whole by the Civilian element. The Bombay politicals are, unfortunately for themselves, but little known to the great majority of the Indian public. They spend their lives in-out-of the-way portions of the Empire. Aden, the Somali Coast, Kathiawar, and other little known and undesirable places forming the scene of their labours. In spite of these disadvantages, however, the Department was, until quite lately, held in considerable esteem by officers of the Staff Corps desirous of political employ. Candidates, indeed, had to be extremely well reported on by their commanding officers in every particular before their application to join were entertained. The result of this was that those who were selected for employment were as a rule the pick of their regiments. But, of late years, there has been in increasing tendency on the part of the Bombay Government to slight the claims of the political officers and to pitchfork in a Civilian whenever the pay made it worth the while of one of them to take the billet. The result of this is a profound condition of discontent with their treatment and with their prospects on the part of Bombay political officers. The ever increasing encroachments of the Bombay Civilians have made it no longer worth the while of a young officer with anything in him to join the Department. He may slave for years with unremitting zeal in some of the most disagreeable stations in the whole Indian Empire: he may spend years of his life in out-of-the way corners where it is the exception to see more than one or two, if any, white faces. He is altogether cut off from the cheery social relaxations which would have been his had he continued with his regiment. He misses, too, those opportunities for seeing service and gaining distinction which must count for so much with every young officer. But, no matter how distinguished his service, and how zealous his character, he appears very unlikely to receive any recognition worthy of the name from his masters, the Bombay Government. In the whole Department at the present moment there are only two officers who have received any decoration. One of these was given the C. I. E., the best part of twenty years ago for service on the Somali Coast, while last year the C. S. I. was bestowed on Colonel Hunter, the Political Agent in Kathiawar, after some thirty-three years of most distinguished service. And it is well known that this latter distinction was conferred by the Viceroy himself without any recommendation from the Bombay Government. The officers of the Department have been hard pressed during the last few years with plague and famine duty. There have been numerous rewards for services rendered by both civilian and military officers in these respects, but not a silver Kaiser-i-Hind has gone to reward the Bombay political. His services, however valuable, his claims, however great, are passed over or belittled in the Bombay Secretariat: he is snubbed, superseded, and suppressed at every turn. Under conditions such as these can it be wondered at that there should be profound discontent amongst the officers of the Department, and that it is becoming increasingly difficult to secure desirable recruits? Having said so much it may perhaps be advisable to proceed

FROM THE GENERAL TO THE PARTICULAR

and to describe in some detail some of the reasons for the discontent we have referred to. The only really good appointment in the whole Bombay Political Department is that of Political Agent in Kathiawar, to which is attached a stipend of Rs. 2,500 per mensem. Not very long ago this appointment was regarded as the goal to which every political officer looked, the reward which was given to some senior representative of the Department who had worked through all its grades, taking the rough with the smooth, in his earlier days. Of late years, however, the Bombay Civilian has cast his eye on that Rs. 2,500 billet and has frequently reserved it for one of his own service, regardless of the hardship thereby inflicted on most deserving body of officers. The fear at the present moment is that another job of this description is shortly going to be perpetrated. In April last year the term of Colonel Hunter's service was up, but his knowledge and experience were so great and his services so invaluable to Government in the then distressed condition of Kathiawar, that an extension was given to him. But for this it was an open secret that the appointment would have gone to a Civilian with 18½ years' service, who would have gone over the heads of men with service varying from 33 to 21 years, many of whom had a life-long intimate acquaintance with Kathiawar. Colonel Hunter will early next year complete his extended service. By rights his successor should be Colonel Ferris, an officer of some thirty years' service and possessing the reputation of being one of the best politicals ever known in the Department. One would think that it would be difficult for the Bombay Secretariat to perpetrate such an injustice as to pass over the undoubted claims of such an officer. Yet already, thus early in the day, there are confident rumours about to the effect that a comparatively youthful Civilian has the promise of the appointment. When it is remembered that there are only some thirty appointments in the whole Department, it will be realised how greatly the bringing in of an outsider over the heads of everyone affects the pay and prospects of every officer of the Department from the highest to the lowest. There is already a great block of promotion in the Department, and it goes without saying that the introduction of a new man at the top will only increase the stagnation. Thus, in order to secure the one prize of the Department for a Civilian, a gross injustice will be done to a large number of hard-working officers who have done nothing to deserve such shabby treatment. It might well be asked if there is no one on the Bombay side whose duty it is to look after the interests of the Bombay politicals. There is, we believe, in theory such a person. He is, ridiculous though it may seem, the Private Secretary to the Governor. As this functionary is invariably a Civilian, it may be imagined how great is the protection which he extends to the political when the interests of the latter clash with those of his own service.

ONE OF THE SERIOUS DEFECTS

about the Government of Madras and Bombay is the way in which, for a considerable time at the beginning of his service, the newly imported Governor is almost necessarily in the hands of his advisers. Such an injustice as has been repeatedly perpetrated, and is again contemplated, in the case of the Bombay politicals, would hardly be possible in the case of another province. But the newly arrived Governor is taken in hand from the moment he puts foot on the Apollo Bunder, and for a long time he must see things with the eyes of his instructors. The natural consequence is a Secretariat bias. Thus, during the recent famine, when for a year past has gripped Kathiawar in close embrace, in spite of the fact that there were present on the scene a number of officers intimately acquainted with the country and the people—officers with many years' service—the Government of Bombay despatched to the scene of action a young Civilian of eight years' service as Special Famine Officer for the whole of Kathiawar. This junior official, we believe, had never been in Kathiawar before; he knew nothing of the language or the people, or of famine management. Yet he was given an appointment which carried with it more pay than political officers of more than twice his service were getting. He was, as a matter of fact, junior to the most junior Political Assistant in all Kathiawar, yet he went over the heads of them all. Such an appointment is not only an injustice, but a slight to the whole Bombay Political Department. It made it appear to the outside world as if the political officers were incompetent and not to be trusted in the management of the famine. As a matter of fact, all the arrangements were cut and dried before any Civilian appeared on the scene, and the Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, who arrived on the scene, like Salaam, prepared to find fault with everything done in the Peninsula by the politicals, eventually retired again to headquarters to report that the famine arrangements in Kathiawar were the best he had seen in any part of the Presidency. The post of Assistant at Baroda is worth a thousand a month, and would be eagerly accepted by many Bombay political officers, perfectly competent to undertake all the work of the appointment. Yet when it fell vacant a couple of years since, the Bombay Government handed it over to the Government of India, on the plea that no Bombay political was available, although, as a matter of fact, there were many such. It would be an easy matter to continue giving instances of the way in which the Bombay politicals have been, as they consider, wronged, snubbed, and neglected. But what we have already set forth should suffice. The fact remains that the officers of this Department are dissatisfied with their position and prospects, and that, if there be any desire to keep the efficiency of the Department up to the same high standard as has been invariably maintained in the past, the time has now come when it behoves the Government of Bombay, or failing this the Government of India, to see to it that the manifold injustices which those behind the scenes could detail at such length and which have continued for too long, should now be put an end to.

INTERFERENCE IN A JUDICIAL ENQUIRY.

A LUCKNOW DREYFUS CASE.

Pending the result of the appeal filed in what is known as the Lucknow Kotwal Case, we have felt it our duty to remain silent in regard to certain features thereof that give to it far-reaching importance. Now that Mr. Spankie has reversed the decision of the Lower Court, we are free to speak without laying ourselves open in the smallest degree to the charge of falling into the error which we are reluctantly compelled to condemn in a more responsible quarter. Anyone who followed the reports of the trial given in this paper from day to day, when it was proceeding, will know that we have in mind the interposition of the local Government in the case. It is well known that when Sir Antony MacDonnell received a petition alleging extortion on the part of Ganesh Pershad, His Honor took action without first consulting the district officials or obtaining any information from them. No doubt Sir Antony had every right to exercise the powers vested in him without taking counsel of the district officials, though in so doing he was departing from a general, and as it seems to us, desirable practice desirable that is if the prestige and authority of district officers are worth conserving. Whether it was a strictly legal act to select a special officer to investigate a particular case, that would in the ordinary course have come before the District Magistrate is, to say the least, open to question. It is one thing for the local Government to depute an officer to assist an overworked Magistrate when the file is specially heavy, or to appoint a commission under the Public Servants Act; it is another for Government to single out a particular case from the jurisdiction of the district judiciary and remit it to an officer specially imported for the purpose. Whether legal or not the departure from ordinary procedure is to be regretted as indicating a regrettable tendency on the part of the Executive to interfere with the ordinary course of justice—a tendency illustrated by Lord Curzons arbitrary action in overriding the decision of a judicial tribunal on two or three recent occasions. As we shall presently show these interferences can only be regarded with the gravest apprehension by all who desire the welfare of British rule in India.

The incidents we have alluded to in connection with the Kotwal case are small and trivial compared with the action of the Local Government in causing telegram to be read in Court during the course of the trial of Ganesh Persad before the Sessions Judge. Before commenting on this unpleasant incident we may briefly recall the circumstances from which the telegram originated. The theory of the defence was that the inculpated Kotwal was the victim of widespread conspiracy on the ground of the fearlessness with which he had discharged his duties even in the case of men of good position and great influence and that the public rejoicing at his downfall was largely inspired by the latter. The principal evidence in support of this view was that of Mr. Moyle Sherer, now in charge of the N.-W. P. Railway Police circle, and until the beginning of last year D. S. P. of Lucknow, who deposed that while he held the latter appointment he had a high opinion of the Kotwal. He knew him to be unpopular amongst natives, but attributed this to his strictness and "standoffish" manner, as also to his having been instructed by witness to "shadow" certain local gentlemen at the time when the introduction of plague rules in 1897 was causing public excitement. The individuals in question were Mirza Mahommad Abbas, Pandit Bishun Narain Dhar and Ganga Pershad Varma. As all three gentlemen had some share in the agitation against the Kotwal this statement was a damaging one for the prosecution, but it was discounted a day or two later by instructions received from Government by counsel for the prosecution to make the following statement in open court. "That with reference to the shadowing of the gentlemen referred to in Mr. Sherer's evidence, that official had acted absolutely on his own responsibility, and without the previous sanction and consent of the Local Government. That Government had no reason to be displeased with the conduct of the gentlemen named and there was nothing against them. They were independent and loyal."

There can be no doubt that in sending this message, the local Government was actuated solely by a desire to relieve the three gentlemen referred to from the suspicion of having been mistrusted by Government. It is equally certain that they had a right to hope for some such exoneration, and to the statement itself no exception could be taken had some other time or place been chosen for making its public. We may also grant that the subject matter of the telegram had not a direct bearing on the question of the guilt or innocence of the implicated police officer in the two cases before the Sessions Judge. But these admission constitute the only extenuation that can be urged in regard to this unfortunate mistake by which one of the most important provisions of the law for securing accused persons a fair trial was violated. The statements made in the telegram could not be evidence when laid before the Court in such a form. Presuming them to have been relevant to the trial, the way to prove them was to put in the box a witness who could testify to them, and they would then have been submitted to the test of cross-examination. The propriety of the provision of the law that no man can be condemned on evidence which he has not had a chance of cross-examining is too obvious to need argument. But the message we have quoted could not be submitted to this test. Once it was read it was bound to prejudice the assessors, and only a very clear minded judge could avoid being more or less influenced by it. The fact was stated, and stated on the highest authority, an authority which with assessors or a native jury would carry invincible weight, yet the accused was unavoidably denied the opportunity which every man on his trial should have of subjecting the statement of fact to the searching light that can be thrown by cross-examination which is often able to prove that the view taken by a witness is based on a misapprehension of the actualities of the case. If it is necessary in the interests of justice for material evidence in Crown cases, not included in the brief of prosecuting counsel, but in the knowledge of Government, to be produced there can be no objection to this being done in the proper manner by a new witness being called. Possibly in the instance under discussion time was lacking for this course to be taken, but if so the suggestion of executive interference in a judicial trial could have been avoided by the simple expedient of instructing counsel not to read the statement until after the assessors had given their verdict and sentence had been pronounced. Twelve months ago the British pressrang with strictures on the things that were allowed to be said to prejudice the Court at the trial of Captain Dreyfus. They were denounced as unfair, as indeed they were from the point of view of the English law of evidence, though in France there was not the least illegality in putting hearsay and more opinion before the Court from the witness box. The limits even of French law were overstepped however when at the first trial, as subsequently transpired, General Mercier had certain documents communicated to the Court-Martial after it had retired to deliberate, these documents and their communication to the Judges remaining unknown to the accused. The telegram in the Ganesh Pershad case was, we believe as great a violation of English law as were the proceedings of General Mercier of French law. The latter provides that all evidence shall be shown to the accused, so that he can answer it. Cross-examination is a nullity in France because witnesses can refuse to answer questions. But in English Courts we insist on all evidence other than documentary exhibits being tested by cross-examination at the option of the other side. But the telegram which we are discussing was not even documentary evidence in the legal sense. It was not a document in existence before the trial, and containing admissions by the accused or anything of that sort. It was a statement of fact made during the trial, while the case was "sub judice." The statements could not be tested by cross-examination. The difference between the two cases is that while the French Court was handed evidence which Dreyfus did not hear of so could not answer, the Lucknow Sessions Court was given information by the highest administrative authority in the Provinces which the accused could not cross-examine. In the latter case as well as in the former an offence against justice was committed, and although it was no doubt unintentional it is none the less to be deplored.

The incident is of far more than provincial importance, for it affects the very foundations of England's greatness and of her rule in India. The base on which we have built up our Empire and which in these days has made the Colonies our enthusiastic helpers, is the impartial administration of law to all men. We hold India in the main by leven-handed justice. Our fair and strenuous administration of the law is what reconciles the people to foreign rule. We must remember that they are not of our religion, and that our general mental attitude is very different from theirs. The Indian has little sympathy with the British system of doing things thoroughly and of avoiding waste of time, and he positively dislikes our regular and methodical collection of the revenue. He would almost rather pay half as much again if he were allowed to some extent to choose his own time for paying. Our insistence on accuracy and method in work is mere childishness to him. What does it matter if the real figure is 100 or 110? That is the Oriental view of the matter. Yet with all this against us the country at large does not dislike our rule because we give it justice, and that of a quality which it knows it could never give itself or receive from other nations. The law courts are rightly regarded by the people as the palladium of their civil rights and their continued independence is of inestimable worth in securing the contentment of the people. Hence the most serious blow that could be struck at British rule would be to let it be thought that we had given up the system of even-handed justice, and that the liberties of the people were to be at the mercy of the Executive which, while nominally working through the Courts, would bend them to its will and influence by them matters not put properly on the record, and not prop rly submitted to trial.—*Indian Daily Telegraph.*

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS'S CHARGES.

The "Times'" Correspondent with the Colonial Division writes from Hammonia on June 9 :—

The hospital arrangements of the division call for some remark. At Thaba N'chu, where first we came into contact with the Imperial troops, there were under half a dozen sick in our division. These General Rundle with his usual kindness at once offered to have treated in his hospital there. The invitation was gratefully accepted and the few fever patients sent to the hospital. Visited by the colonial P.M.O. two days later at 1 p.m., the patients were found not to have had breakfast, never to have had their temperatures taken, and the fiery Colonel Hartley was naturally indignant. Hiring a house at once his patients were immediately conveyed thither and attended by his own staff. Subsequently when our division was at a distance a senior medical officer arrived at our hospital and desired to annex it lock, stock, and barrel. Indeed, he did so against the protests of Colonel Hartley's representatives. It is unpleasant to write in this strain, but the same sort of thing occurred at Aliwal and lately at Ficksburg. The colonial doctors claim that the two establishments are quite distinct, that their ambulance wagons were subscribed for by the colonials and the drugs supplied by the colonial Government, and that their patients are better looked after under their own staff. In the Ficksburg case, Colonel Hartley made the necessary arrangements before the arrival of the Imerial troops, but the P. M. O attached to the 8th Division wished to take over everything drugs included, doctors to work under him, a proposition which the colonial P. M. O. would not entertain. This may seem but a trivial matter but it is by no means so. The irritation in the neighbourhood of Queenstown, owing to complaints as to the treatment of patients in the hospital at Sterkstrom, was intense and did much to open colonial purses for the creation of the ambulance and hospital staff of the Colonial Division. Their success in the treatment of very bad cases has been phenomenal and the percentage of losses infinitesimal. The doctors and staff have mostly extended colonial experience, know their way about and obtain hospital comforts and necessaries for their patients when their less experienced brothers can find little or nothing. The two P. M.O.'s are great personal friends and, the position once cleared up, not the slightest friction exists between the two or their staffs.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts's reference to the medical arrangements made after the Stormberg retreat induces a lady, who gives her name and that of her correspondent, to send us the subjoined extracts from letters received by her from an officer who was present at and after the retreat :—

Dec. 12, 1899.—It was a hard night and day. . . . but the R.A.M.C. got through the work with credit to themselves. Three officers and eight men remained on the field attending to the wounded and were taken prisoners. Two, Major Lilly and Mr. Humphrey, have since been released, and are now with us. Mr. Nicherson is still with the Boers and is being made use of to attend to our wounded. . . . As the first orders were, "Retire on Queenstown at once," we had to try and get of the wounded first, in case we should be pursued. By real hard work we managed to get them all made comfortable, fed, dressed, and entrained in good time, starting them off to Queenstown. In the afternoon they arrived there all safe. I went down to see after them next day, and found them all doing well and well taken care of. Got them off next morning to East London and on board the Trojan.

Dec. 19.—The local papers gave us great "kudos" for the arrangements made.

"Senex" writes to "The Times" saying :—

The ferocity—I can use no other term—which has characterized the attitude of the medical profession to the charges brought against the administration of some of the hospital arrangements in South Africa should have indicated to Mr. Balfour that the country would not tolerate a medical hole and corner inquiry, and that what was desired and would be insisted on was a representative committee with all interests fairly represented.

There is an old saying that dog will eat dog, but doctor will not eat doctor, and the gentlemen of the medical profession would no more dare to gainsay what the head of their profession had reported than they would fly over the moon. That the epidemic of enteric at Bloemfontein should not have been apprehended I cannot understand. The filthy water at Paardeberg, the contamination of the wells, and the unfortunate cutting off of the Bloemfontein waterworks were sufficient indications of what would inevitably follow.

The strange dislike that the Army doctor has for women nurses, so opposed to all our experiences, has militated against the success of our hospitals, and the absence of gentlemen able to deal with climatic diseases outside wounds has been most painfully felt.

The inquiry must embrace the transport of medical stores of all kinds and also what representations, if any, had been made to the Executive, and how far consistent with other services they could have been complied with; to hold this inquiry fairly proper representatives should be on the committee.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts himself, writing on July 11, says :—

It is obvious from Mr. Balfour's answer to a question of mine yesterday that the Government propose to adhere to the three names first announced, as the nucleus of their committee of inquiry.

On the announcement of those names last Thursday, I was compelled to state that I objected to one of them; but this point was not carried further at the time, the debate turning on a wider issue.

As I may not have an opportunity of doing so in the House, I beg leave now to state the particular object and nature of my objection. Professor Cunningham, of Trinity College, Dublin, is as unknown to me personally as he is to Mr. Balfour, and I do not for a moment question his scientific eminence or high character. But this gentleman holds a paid appointment under the War Office—viz., that of an examiner for the Army Medical Staff. The appointment is for four years, three of which are unexpired. Nominally it is made by the Secretary of State for War; but the initiative and direction of all such matters are practically in the hands of the department concerned—in this case the Army Medical Department.

I leave it to all fair-minded men to answer the following questions :—

1. Do the above facts bear out Mr. Balfour's statement in the House, evidently based on imperfect information, that "these medical men have no connexion with the Army Medical Department."?

2. Is it right that there should be any one on this committee who is connected in any way with either the War Office or the Army Medical Department?

I would urge that the committee should be absolutely impartial in its constitution, and that in a case like this, where organized interests and influences are necessarily arrayed on one side, these letter should not be reflected in the faintest degree on the body appointed.

If the issue before the committee were simply the exoneration or blame of certain officials or departments for past errors or deficiences, the matter need hardly be pressed; but its real object is one of far greater importance, for it concerns the health and life of our future armies in time of war. Absolute impartiality therefore, in the constitution of the committee and the conduct of the inquiry is a vital necessity.

Mr. Philip J. Dear, in a letter from Headingonhill, Oxford, says :—

This question can be put in a nutshell. In the last "Lancet" the following numbers are given (in round numbers):—Killed, 3,000; died of disease, 4,000; invalided home, 16,000. Add to this 7,000, 12,000, or, if you like 17,000 for wounds cured on the spot or to prevent cavil, say 50,000 in nine months. One single serious battle might have produced this number or double this number in one day. But blankets, beds, nurses, doctors, even bandages, would have been lacking had it not been for a supply in the hands of a private trader at Cape Town. Like the naval guns that saved Ladysmith, they were only there by a fluke. As Dr. Conan Doyle says in the British Medical Journal, the medical staff was for two army corps, and is wholly insufficient for 250,000 men. The riddle is not hard to solve. Everything was sent to Natal under Buller, and there was nothing at the Cape. In a word, "Horses have swopped in crossing the stream" twice.

Lieut. Cnayton, New Zealand Mounted Rifles, writes, saying :—

As a member of a colonial contingent present at Bloemfontein from March 12 to May 10, and one who was nursed through enteric in hospital there, I should like to express my own experience of the hospitals as against the alarming view taken by Mr. Burdett-Coutts. I saw 21 of my own men sent back from Paardeberg and cured. There was not a grumble of any kind. For myself, nothing could exceed the careful attention that was shown to me and to all near me from April 16 to May 10 in hospital at Bloemfontein, and I heard the same story from all those that I saw. For the first fortnight at Bloemfontein the soldiers were in rags, their boots without soles, most sleeping without covering in much rain, and both horses and men only half fed. Those in hospital were far better off, and they knew that everything humanly possible was being done for them, and there was no grumbling whatever. Ample food and stores had been provided, but it was impossible to bring them up, and all knew that. How could the hospitals and medical stores be otherwise? There was great pressure, and Mr. Burdett-Coutts may have seen instances where the work overwhelmed the workers; but his account becomes misleading and cruel if we apply it to the general hospitals with Lord Roberts's Army.

The Hon. A. Stanley, M. P., Captain the Hon. George Stanley, and the Hon. Algernon Stanley, who returned in the Tantallon Castle from South Africa, where three of their brothers remain, reached Knowsley on Saturday evening. Captain George Stanley and Mr. Algernon Stanley, who were stricken in with enteric fever and invalided home, are now in good health. Mr. A. Stanley, has since been questioned as to hospital treatment in South Africa. He said that it was at Chieveley, when the troops made the final advance on Ladysmith, that he saw how the field hospitals were worked. The arrangement seemed excellent. At Pietermaritzburg, where he went to see Colonel Long, the hospital, so far as appearances went, looked very nice. Speaking roughly, however, the whole requirements for sick and wounded were under-estimated from the very beginning. Even when the number of sick, not so much wounded as enteric cases, grew to such enormous proportions, the authorities did not appear to appreciate what they had to cope with. Whose was the fault was a matter for investigation, and he was very glad to see that a commission was appointed. The preparations for the sick resembled the manner in which the War Office had conducted the whole war. Starting with inadequate provision they had been periodically scrambling to catch up ever since. Of course tremendous difficulties had to be overcome. Practically everything, such as supplies, &c., had to be carried by a single line of railway, while in war time the effective force must take precedence, such matters as hospital equipment and stores being next in importance. As far as he could see the system on which the R.A.M.C. was worked was bad, but no praise could be too great for individual doctors, nurses, and trained orderlies, who were working themselves to death in gallant efforts to perform an almost impossible task. It was not uncommon for a staff calculated to look after 500 patients to have to attend to 1,200 or 1,500. With reference to Mr. Treves's statement that society ladies visiting the hospitals at the front were like

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE SITUATION AT PEKING.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT TIENTSIN.

POSITION OF THE ALLIES CRITICAL.

THE situation in Northern China continues very grave. News that is at all trustworthy is very scanty, and such as we get is from Chinese sources, which must be discredited. The latest authentic news from Peking is the message sent by Sir Robert Hart, which we published last week, stating that on Sunday, June 24, the foreigners in the capital were hard pressed and that the situation was desparate. Since then many rumours have found currency at Shanghai and Chifu. One states that the foreigners in the British Legation are being protected by Prince Ching, who is opposed to the barbaric methods of Prince Tuan; another states that the Empress has returned to power and that she is protecting the foreigners; and a third alleges that the Emperor is still alive and has sent an appeal to the Powers. The fact, however, that no definite information is permitted to come through from European sources in Peking gives rise to the gravest apprehensions. Meanwhile the situation in Tientsin is critical. The Allied troops are constantly engaged in fighting the Chinese, both Boxers and regulars, and they are reported to be hard pressed. The Chinese artillery fire is very accurate. Manchuria is overrun by the Boxers, who have also, it is said, burnt Niu-Chwang and are plundering in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur. Li-Hung-Chang is reported to have been summoned to Peking, for what purpose, however, is not stated. Japan is sending a large force to China in co-operation with the European Powers.

THE FATE OF THE PEKING LEGATIONS.

PRINCE CHING REPORTED TO BE DEFENDING THE EUROPEANS.

We are informed by the Admiralty that Rear-Admiral Bruce telegraphs from Taku as follows:—There are grounds for hoping that Prince Ching with his army at Peking is protecting the Legations against Prince Tuan and his army and Boxers. The telegram is dated 4 p.m. on Saturday.

Brussels, July 9.—The following telegram from Shanghai of to-day's date has been received here:—"A Chinese newspaper states that Prince Ching's troops have arrived at Peking to revictual the Europeans, and defend them against the rebels. Twenty thousand Japanese are about to land in order to relieve Tientsin and Peking.—Reuter.

GALLANTRY OF BRITISH BLUEJACKETS.

Taku, July 3.—News from Peking states that the Chinese are mounting hundreds of modern Krupp guns on high walls for the bombardment of the Legations. The Allied forces are working together most harmoniously. The wounded number five hundred. On the 21th of last month a gallant attempt was made by Captain Beattie and two hundred British bluejackets to capture two Chinese guns which were then harassing the city. The Chinese guns were well posted, and their fire was very harassing. Captain Beattie and his small force got within a short distance of the gun positions when they were subjected to a terrible cross-fire, and were compelled to retreat. Captain Beattie was twice wounded early in the attack, but continued leading his men most gallantly. The attack failed, but the guns were soon afterwards silenced.—Central News.

NATIVE SUPPORT TO DEFENDERS.

Tientsin, July 2 (via Chifu, July 4).—A second communication received from Sir Claude Macdonald, dated Peking, June 19, is similar to Sir Robert Hart's message. Sir Claude Macdonald's courier, a respected and reputable native of the commercial class states that he had several narrow escapes during his journey from Peking, and on one occasion was detained eight days by fifteen hundred Boxers at Youngshsun, twenty miles from here. After much difficulty the courier managed to elude the Boxers and continue his journey. The influence of Prince Ching alone is saving the Ambassadors in Peking from the full fury of the Imperial troops and Boxers. The rebels have already made three attempts on the British Legation, and on each occasion were repulsed, sustaining heavy loss. The Chinese, however, participate in the attacks only in a very half-hearted manner, and almost with indifference. The sympathy of the merchant classes in Peking is generally with the besieged foreigners, to whom they have been surreptitiously supplying ample provisions.—Central News.

Tientsin, July 3.—A runner has arrived here from Peking to-day with additional news. He says the Japanese in Peking number only 25. Three hundred Chinese converts, with the Japanese, occupy the house of Prince Su, opposite the British Legation, the river dividing them. The distance intervening is about 100 yards. The Chinese troops in the capital number about 50,000.—Central News.

DESPATCH FROM THE BRITISH CONSUL.

The following telegram from Mr. Warren, Acting British Consul-General at Shanghai, has been received at the Foreign Office:—

Shanghai, July 7, 7-30 p.m.—I received from a thoroughly trustworthy source the following message to-day:—A messenger who left Peking on July 3 has just arrived. He states that two Legations still remain uncaptured, that the Boxers and the troops are much disheartened, that over two thousand of the troops have been killed, as well as many of the Boxer ringleaders. The Boxers say that their mystic powers have been broken by the foreigner, and they do not now dare to approach the Legations. It is further stated by the messenger that the foreigners ought to be able to hold out for a long time if they have sufficient food and ammunition.

FOREIGNERS STATED TO HAVE SEIZED A PALACE.

Tientsin, July 3 (via Chifu, July 7).—It is reported from Chinese sources that the foreigners at Peking have taken possession of the Fourth Prince's Palace opposite to and commanding the British Legation, where the native Christian refugees are sheltered.—Reuter.

Shanghai, Tuesday.—According to reliable information which has reached here, the German Minister at Peking was killed by the well-known Shing Kee Ping corps, a Manchu regiment. This corps was nominally under the command of Prince Ching, but it is explained by the Chinese that they had got beyond his control.—Central News.

ANOTHER REASSURING REPORT.

New York, July 10.—Mr. Goodnow, American Consul-General at Shanghai, cables the following:—"It is given out by the Governor of Shantung that the Legations were standing on the 5th inst., and that the outlaws were dispersing." Mr. Goodnow adds that the statement does not obtain general credence.—Reuter.

MESSAGES FROM THE LEGATIONS.

Taku, June 30 (via Chifu, July 1).—Two Chinese runners came in this morning. They bring authentic despatches, which they left at Tientsin yesterday. They tell me they left Peking on June 24.—They had written messages given them from the Legations which they delivered. I have since obtained the text of the official despatch from the American Legation. It is as follows:—"We are besieged. Provisions are becoming exhausted. Situation is desperate. Relief force should advance. Give us notice by signal." The couriers say that five days before their departure from Peking the German Minister was murdered on his way to the Tsung-li-Yamen. They are certain that Chinese regular troops were the murderers. A band of British made a gallant attempt to beat off the Chinese and rescue him. One British officer and a number of sailors were wounded. The Chinese attacking force was too great for them to make any impression. Several of the Chinese were shot down. The couriers confirm previous report that the native city of Peking had been burned. All the Legations were set on fire except those of the British, French, and German. All the foreigners were in the British Legation, except the French and Germans, and they were confined in their own Legations. Large numbers of Chinese Imperial troops were in Peking when they left, and the chief of the Boxers was at the Tsung-li-Yamen an honoured guest. There were also about eighty thousand Chinese troops to the westward of Peking. The impression here is that fully half the Chinese troops are intended for an advance upon Tientsin. They are under the command of two leading Chinese Generals.—Central News.

Taku, July 1 (via Chifu, July 2).—Another courier has reached Tientsin from Peking. He left the Imperial city on June 25. He declares that the Italian Legation is safe, but that the French is destroyed. This conflicts with previous report. The British and German Legations were holding out. The other Legations, except the British, German, and Italian, had been destroyed. All the foreigners in the British Legation are under a heavy and continuous fire.—Central News.

REASSURING TELEGRAM FROM LI HUNG CHANG.

Paris, July 11.—The Chinese Minister in Paris has advised M. Delcasse that he has received a despatch from Li Hung Chang, dated Canton, yesterday, in which the Viceroy reported having received a telegram from Peking stating that the soldiers and rebels surrounding the Legations were gradually dispersing.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Daily Mail" gives the following as the complete list of members of the British legation:—Sir Claude MacDonald, of the British Minister, Lady MacDonald, and two children, Mr. H. Cockburn, Chinese Secretary and wife, Mr. G. N. Dering, Second Secretary of Legation, Mr. W. P. Ker, Assistant Chinese Secretary, wife and child, Mr. B. G. Tours, accountant, wife and child, Messrs. D. Oliphant, W. P. Bussell, C. C. Kirke, A. J. Flaherty, A. M. Hewlett, H. H. Bristow, H. Porter, C. A. Rose, J. G. Hancock, R. D. Drury, L. H. R. Barr, H. Warren, L. Giles, W. E. Townsend—all student interpreters. Mr. R. D. Herring, formerly constable in escort guard, retired on a pension April 1, 1899. Mr. G. P. Peachy, formerly student interpreter, but lately resigned, and supposed to have been killed; was staying at the Temple, near Peking. The North China Mission states that Bishop Scott and Mr. Christopher Moule, reported to be in Peking, are safe in Tientsin. Miss Wollaston, reported to be in Peking, is in England.

LATEST AUTHENTIC NEWS, JUNE 24.

Shanghai, Wednesday Night.—Mr. Warren, the senior British Consul here, has received a telegram through Sheng, from Peking. The telegram purports to be of date July 5, and states that two Legations were still intact, and that half the number of Boxers besieging the Legations have dispersed. Further reports are published here from English and French sources, bringing affairs in Peking down to the 24th ult. at which time the Legations were still safe. Mr. Warren and Mr. Goodnow, the American Consul here, agree that the 24th is the latest date of authentic European advices received from Peking. Every despatch published since has been from Chinese sources, and entirely unconfirmed from any European source.—Central News.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE EMPRESS.

It is reported at Shanghai (says the "Standard's" correspondent) that on June 30 the Dowager Empress sent a letter to the Chinese Ministers abroad, to the effect that she was engaged in suppressing the Boxers and defending the foreigners. This letter may possibly be found identical, in terms, with an Imperial Edict issued by the Privy Council, at Peking, on June 29, and communicated to the United States Government by the Chinese Envoy at Washington. Reference is made in this document to the spread of the Boxer rising, the despatch of foreign troops to the capital, the murder of Baron von Ketteler, and the capture of the Taku Forts. China is described as driven into an unfortunate position from which she could not escape; and the Powers are finally assured that the Legations will be protected and the Anarchists punished.

CHINESE ADVANCE ON TIENTSIN.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

Taku, June 30.—The Chinese forces have occupied Yingsta. It is reported that another force of Chinese troops came from Lutai yesterday. The news has since been confirmed. They occupied a bridge between Tongku and Tientsin. By doing so they cut off all rail communications between the two places. 800 Russian troops left Tongku this morning to engage them. Firing is now going on in that direction. It was found that the bridge could be reached by rail from Tongku, but not from Tientsin, as ten miles of the railway between Tientsin and Tongku had been destroyed by the Chinese. Seeing that the Russians were heavily engaged, a Japanese regiment was afterwards sent up to assist in repelling the Chinese attack. The results of the fighting is awaited with some anxiety. The French are this morning landing 400 or 500 troops which have arrived here from the south.

The Tokay river is still open to Tientsin but boats drawing more than four feet of water are frequently aground because of the shallows. The Chinese are doing their utmost to render the Tokay useless for navigation. They have opened the canal banks, thus drawing the water out of the river.—Central News.

CHINESE ATTACK ON TIENTSIN REPULSED

SEVERE RUSSIAN LOSSES.

Tientsin, July 2 (via Chifu, July 4).—The allied forces have been much harassed by Chinese snipers, and yesterday morning, with the object of "drawing" these snipers a combined reconnaissance was made. A force of Russians advanced northwards two miles, towards the station. A smaller force advanced in a north-easterly direction, the distance of about a mile dividing the two parties. Owing to a misunderstanding amongst the Generals, the allied forces, which were to move in co-operation, were delayed, and finally held back for some time. Meantime the advanced Russian forces had developed a vigorous counter attack by Imperial Chinese troops from the native city. With great difficulty the Russians bravely held their opponents at bay until reinforced. The Chinese had also opened upon the town with heavy guns advantageously posted on the city walls. For two hours they maintained a furious cannonade, but did little damage. The European officers were somewhat surprised at the strength of the resistance they had stirred up, but there was a further surprise when a very strong force of Chinese was discovered issuing rapidly and stealthily from the Eastern part of the city. At this time the attention of the European force was chiefly directed towards repelling the attack to the north, and before adequate arrangements could be made to check this new attack, the Chinese had advanced to within a hundred yards of the pontoon bridge near the French Settlement, where heavy fighting occurred during the last attack. Here the Chinese took almost impenetrable cover, this portion of the city being deserted, and opened a heavy rifle fire. The bridge was held by a small force of Russians with a Gatling gun. The Russians had also secured cover, and for some time there was desperate fighting at pointblank range. The Russians skilfully worked their Gatling, and gallantly held their own until the arrival of two companies of their compatriots. The Chinese then sullenly retired towards the native city, although during the retirement they kept up a continuous fusillade, which was however, not very effective. The British forces and those of the other Powers were attacked while in protected positions at Salt Stock Line (?), opposite the Bank. They were unable to reply effectively to the fire of their assailants, who, under splendid cover, were almost invisible. Late in the afternoon the firing gradually abated, and the engagement came to an end, although sniping still continues. One civilian was injured. The Hong Kong Regiment and the Japanese contingent inflicted considerable loss on the enemy. The Russian casualties are in excess of the enemy's, but they are slightly wounded. The British force had no casualties. The great strength of the Chinese force in the native city was a surprise to everybody. Otherwise the whole day's operations were a failure, and the situation is as obscure as ever. The river from Taku is still open, and the arrival of additional Annamese troops has raised the French force to twelve hundred. There is a pronounced tendency here to underestimate the enemy.—Central News.

A SEVEN HOURS' FIGHT.

Tientsin (via Chifu, Sunday), July 6.—The Chinese made an attack upon Tientsin this morning. They opened fire with artillery at 4 a.m. Their attack was developed from the east. They had twelve guns in action. The allied forces repited three 12-pounders from the Terrible, and afterwards a force of 1,000 men, composed of detachments from the different European forces, marched out to attack the Chinese under cover of the naval and field artillery guns. The Chinese eventually were compelled to retire. Mr. Mackenzie's godown was fired by a shell. The Chinese worked their guns well, and the shell fire they kept up upon the European settlement was very accurate.—Central News.

FOREIGNERS HARD PRESSED.

Washington, July 11.—The latest news from Taku is that the foreigners at Tientsin are hard pressed. The news is conveyed in a telegram from Admiral Remey, who telegraphs as follows from Chifu, under yesterday's date:—"Arrived to-day. Two battalions of the 9th Infantry and one battalion of Marines under Colonel Meade landed to-day to proceed to Tientsin. The Allied forces at Tientsin are engaged in maintaining their defences. Just learned from Seymour at Tientsin foreigners there are hard pressed. Have ordered Solace here to take sick wounded Yokohama Hospital."—Reuter.

MORE BRITISH NAVAL GUNS LANDED.

Tientsin, July 5 (via Chifu, July 8).—Further fighting took place yesterday, the Chinese again shelling the foreign settlement, and also making an infantry attack under cover of their artillery. The attack was repulsed without much difficulty by the Allied troops who suffered considerable loss however from the shell fire. Four more British naval guns have arrived here.—Reuter.

Berlin, July 11.—According to telegraphic advices received here from the German Consul at Tientsin, the foreign settlements there were continually bombarded by the Chinese from July 5 to 8. On the 6th 2,000 Boxers, who attacked the French settlement, were driven off by the Russian troops. On the 7th inst., the British and Japanese forces bombarded the Chinese batteries. Towards the evening some Chinese shells penetrated the roof of the German Consulate, and caused an outbreak of fire, which was however at once extinguished, only slight damage being done. On the 8th inst., the steamer Peiping left with a batch of German wounded for Taku. River communication between Tientsin and Taku is safe now that a fort midway between the two has been captured, and the railway from Tongku is repaired to within three miles of Tientsin. Nearly all the families of foreigners resident here left for Taku on the 4th inst.—Reuter.

CLEVER CHINESE TACTICS.

Chifu, July 8.—The artillery duel is still in progress at Tientsin. The Chinese guns are so well masked that the Allies find difficulty in locating them.—Reuter.

ABSENCE OF COHESION AMONGST THE ALLIES.

Tientsin, July 4.—There is a general desire on the part of the several foreign commanders to co-operate with one another, but the effective action of the Allies is seriously impaired by a want of cohesion and of a single direction. On the whole the balance of gain during the operations of the past week is on the side of the Chinese, whose artillery in particular outclasses that of the Europeans.—Reuter.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Times," in a telegram published in the second edition of that paper to-day, says: Advices from Tientsin dated July 4 state that the position has improved since the arrival of two more of the Terrible's 12-pounders with Scott's mountings. It is considered improbable that an advance can be made upon Peking before the end of August. The war correspondent of the "Daily Mail" at Tintsin, in a telegram dated the 5th inst, says:—The situation here is about as bad as it well can be. I only trust we shall not soon want relieving ourselves. Any forward movement from Tientsin on the part of the foreign troops is absolutely impossible for some weeks, judging from the tardy arrival of reinforcements. Thirty to forty thousand are considered essential, yet only 10,000 are here. In spite of many difficulties the foreign troops are working well together. There is no supreme commander, for the whole foreign force, and this is inconvenient.

DOWGER EMPRESS REGAINS POWER.

VICEROYS ORDERED TO PROTECT FOREIGNERS.

Shanghai, July 10.—According to information from a Chinese official source the Empress resumed the reins of Government on the 30th ult., and appointed Yung Lu Prime Minister. She sent a despatch to Nanking by runner, who covered 100 miles a day, to thank the Yangtsze viceroys for their loyalty, and to recommend them to protect the foreigners at any cost. The above news reached Sanghai at ten o'clock last night.—Reuter.

THE EMPEROR REAPPEARS.

A MESSAGE TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Shanghai, Tuesday Night.—I have learned upon the highest authority that the Emperor is alive and well. Moreover, he is giving close attention to the present crisis. The Dowager Empress is likewise actively working to restore order in the Empire. The tales of poisonings and murders emanating from this place were idle native concoctions and surmises.—Central News.

The Shanghai 'corres pondent of the "Daily Mail," telegraphing yester- day, says:—A message sent by the Emperor Kwang Hsu in his own name, and dated July 2 has arrived here by couriers from Peking to Liu Kun Li, the Viceroy of Nanking. Thence it was forwarded to Shanghai, which it reached at eight o'clock on Monday. It is addressed to the Russian, English, and Japanese Governments. The Emperor in this message deplores the recent occurrences, and solemnly affirms that the foreign Governments have been in error in believing that the Chinese Government was protecting the Boxers against the Christians. The Emperor further implores their aid in suppressing the rising and in upholding the existing Government. In a separate telegram sent to the Japanese Government the Emperor expresses intense regret for the murder of Mr. Sugiyama, the Chancellor of the Legation, in the early part of June. The fact that there is no reference to recentevents, far more serious than the murder of the Chancellor of the Japanese Legation, is taken here (says the correspondent) as indicating that the Emporer is either in hiding or in seclusion, and has very little idea of the seriousness of events in the capital.

TUAN AS EMPEROR.

An "Express" telegram from Shanghai says:—While there is no definite news from Peking, there is the usual crop of native rumours and semi-official statements, one of which, emanating from Shantung, states definitely that the Legations were still standing on Thursday last, and that the Boxers are wavering in their allegiance to Prince Tuan. It is also reported that the Duwager-Empress, with the assistance of Prince Ching and the Generalissimo Jung Lu, is making energetic efforts to reassert herself. This is no doubt the foundation of the rumour that the Foreign Ministers are in one of the Imperial palaces. Rumours apart, it is evident, from information in the hands of the Chinese officials, that it is now war to the knife between the Empress-Dowager and Prince Tuan. A copy of a decree recently issued by Tuan was received here to-day (Tuesday). In this edict he altogether throws off the masks and boldly signs himself Emperor. There is no longer any pretence on his part of acting merely on behalf of his son, the so-called heir-apparent.

NIU-CHWANG REPORTED BURNED.

PLUNDERING AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tientsin, July 4.—The late Chief of Police at Port Arthur has arrived here. He reports that the Chinese have sacked and burned Newchwang. They are also wrecking the Manchuria railway, and are pillaging the unprotected outskirts of Port Arthur.—Reuter.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The official papers publish the following telegram from Nikolsk Ussuriskoi, dated the 5th inst.:—It is reported that the French Bishop at Mukden has been murdered, the mission station burnt, and a high Chinese official poisoned. Many exaggerated reports are in circulation regarding the appearence of bands of Boxers at Taling and of agitators at Charbin. A high Chinese official at Talin has sent to the head of the railway district a notification informing the inhabitants that the Boxers and their supporters are liable to the penalty of death. As a matter of fact, however, no measures it appears are being taken against them. Bands of rebels have compelled the British miners working in the Russian collieries in China to leave the pits. In the province of Kirin general panic prevails, and a revolt is feared. The railway telegraph in the south was recently damaged, but is now working regularly.—Reuter.

SAFETY OF PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

Lord Salisbury, replying to an inquiry from Mr. Thos. Shaw, M.P., regarding the safety of missionaries in Manchuria, has enclosed the following telegram from Her Majesty's Consul, Chifu:—"Consul Niu-Chwang writes:—"All Protestant missionaries safely out of Manchuria, but some Danish surrounded 80 miles south-east of Niu-Chwang, and foreign rescue party started to relieve All Protestant missionaries safely out of Shantung province."

ALARMING SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

CHINESE ADVANCE ON NEWCHWANG.

Chifu, June 30 (via Shanghai, Friday night.)—Reports from Newchwang state that all the foreign women and children have been got safely away. The Chinese have destroyed the British Bible Society's Mission at Lao-Yang, near Moukden. The situation in Manchuria is threatening. Armed bodies of Chinese are reported within sixty miles of Newchwang. They are destroying the Northern Manchurian Railway as they move. One of the Russian officials has been killed. The Russian Consulate at Newchwang has a small guard of Russian troops. To-day 73 missionaries arrived here from the Yellow River. They came on board a steamer which the American Consul at Chifu chartered for them. The foreigners at Tientsin are being attacked, but only one death has occurrred since the relief.—Central News.

ASSURANCES TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

PROTECTION FOR FOREIGNERS IN THE SOUTH.

Lord Salisbury, in a communication to the Friend's Foreign Mission Association, says:—Her Majesty's Consuls have received assurances from the Viceroys at Hankow and Nanking that they will so dispose their forces as to give the fullest protection to all, whether natives or foreigners, and that their forces are sufficient for the purpose. A telegram has also been received by the Chinese Minister stating that in the Upper and Lower Yang-tse provinces, His Excellency and the Viceroy at Nanking will in any circumstances afford adequate protection to foreign merchants, missionaries, and native Christians residing in their respective Governments. The Central News adds that subsequent to LordSalisbury's communication the society has received a telegram with the good news that all their missionaries are safe.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

RUSSIA GIVES JAPAN FULL LIBERTY OF ACTION.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—In reply to an inquiry from the Japanese Cabinet regarding the despatch of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the foreigners in Peking the Russian Government declared on the 27th ult. that it left the Japanese Government full liberty of action in this connection especially as the Tokio Cabinet expressed its readiness to act in full agreement with the other Powers.—Reuter.

A PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT.

Vienna, July 9.—It has been suggested that as a solution of the present difficulty as to the means to be employed for expeditiously suppressing the outbreak in China, it would be feasible for the Powers to come to an arrangement with Japan on the basis of a settlement of the Korean question. While Japan's interests in China are declared to be not great, they are of such importance in Korea, where she has some 30,000 subjects to protect, that she is very desirous of establishing a stable government in that country, and it is believed that the assent of the Powers to an arrangement for the establishment of a Japanese army of occupation in Korea similar to that of Great Britain in Egypt would be acceptable to Japan as compensation for the employment of her troops in quelling the present rebellion in China.—Reuter.

THE MURDER OF BARON KETTELER.

A LETTER FROM SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Berlin, July 6. The German Consul at Tientsin telegraphs under date July 1, via Chifu, as follows:—An authentic letter from the British Minister at Peking, Sir Claude Macdonald, to the British Consul here, dated Peking, June 25, has just arrived. It confirms that the German Minister Von Ketteler was shot dead on June 20 by Chinese soldiers on his way to the Tsung-li-Yamen. His companion, the interpreter Cordes, was dangerously wounded. Macdonald believes that Ketteler was killed on the spot, but his body has not been found. Macdonald feared an immediate attack on the British Legation.—Reuter.

A CHINESE EXPLANATION.

WU TING FANG, Chinese Minister, has delivered to Mr. Hay a copy of a telegram purporting to come from the Imperial Government, but which is believed to have originated in the Chinese War Department, disclaiming responsibility on the part of the Chinese Government for the "Boxer" troubles and asserting that the engagement at Tien-tsin was the direct result of the bombardment of the Ta-ku forts.

The telegram, which is of considerable length, includes the text of an Imperial Edict dated June 29. It is stated that the despatch has been sent to all the Chinese Ministers for presentation to the foreign Governments.

The Edict says, in the first place, that there arose in the provinces of Chi-li and Shan-tung a society composed of rebellious subjects who had been in the habit of practising boxing and fencing in their respective villages, at the same time clothing their doings with spiritualistic and strange rites. The movement spread with astonishing rapidity, and within one month appeared everywhere and finally reached the capital. Every one looked on the movement as supernatural and strange. Many who who joined were lawless and treacherous persons who started the cry, "Down with Christianity," and began to create disturbances without any warning. Churches were burned and converts killed. The whole city was in a ferment and the situation could not be controlled.

The decree also refers to the permission given by the Chinese Government for foreign troops to enter Peking and protect the Legations, as showing clearly how much care China exercised in the maintenance of friendly relations. But from the time the foreign troops entered the city they did not devote themselves exclusively to the protection of the Legations but sometimes patrolled the streets, and every where there were repeated reports of persons being hit by stray bullets. The foreign troops strolled about the city without restraint, and only desisted from an attempt to enter the eastern gate of the Palace grounds when they were positively forbidden. This provoked resentment among the Chinese soldiers and people, and the lawless took advantage of the situation to do mischief and became bolder than ever, burning and killing Christian converts. The Edict also refers to the check sustained by Admiral Seymour's force at the hands of the insurgents. The insurgents in the provinces of Chi-li and Shan-tung had now effected an inseparable union. The Imperial Government was by no means reluctant to issue orders for the entire suppression of this insurgent element. After considering the matter from every point of view, it was decided as a precautionary measure to request the foreign Ministers to retire temporarily to Tien-tsin for safety. It was while this proposal was under discussion that a riotous mob assassinated Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, who on the previous day had written appointing a time for calling on the Tsung-li-Yamen. The latter, fearing that his Excellency might be molested 'en route," did not give its consent to the appointment.

"The Anarchists," the document continues, "had now become bolder and more threatening, and it was consequently deemed unwise to carry out the project of sending the foreign diplomatists to Tientsin under escort. However, the troops protecting them were ordered to keep a stricter watch and to take greater precautions against any emergency."

The edict, after referring to the surprise caused by the demand for the surrender of the Ta-ku forts on June 16, concludes as follows:—

"The commander of the forts, being bound to defend them, could not yield. The foreign officers actually fired on the forts and thus the conflict between the forces began, but certainly the initiative did not come from our side. Even supposing that China was unconscious of her true condition, how could she take such a step as to engage in a war with all the Powers simultaneously, and how could she, relying for support on an Anarchist populace, go into war with the Powers? Our position in this matter ought to be clearly understood by all the Powers. The above is a statement of the wrongs we have suffered and how China was driven into an unfortunate position from which she could not escape. The Chinese Ministers are to assure the respective countries to which they are accredited that the military are still enjoined to protect the Legations to the utmost. The Anarchists will be severely dealt with as circumstances permit."

INDIA I PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN FIELD BATTERIES.

IN the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 19, Sir Charles Dilke asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the reorganisation of the heavy field batteries in India diminishes either peace strength or war strength in guns and men.

Lord G. Hamilton: The whole question of the reorganisation of the Artillery is now under consideration, but until a final decision is reached I am afraid I shall be unable to give information on matters of detail.

THE HONNIBAL SHOOTING CASE.

Mr. William Redmond asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the Honnibal shooting case, when Captain Wood accompanied by other officers fired into a sugarcane plantation and hit an old man; whether he is aware that a villager named Kenguri detained the officers and was afterwards sentenced to four months' imprisonment on a charge of assault; whether inquiries have been made as to the injuries sustained by the old man at the hands of the officers; and whether he will lay a statement of the whole case upon the table of the House.

Lord G. Hamilton: From information received from India, I understand that an officer, while out shooting, accidentally wounded a native with small shot. Subsequently a crowd of villagers collected, and certain of them acted in such a manner as to induce the officers to bring an action for assault and wrongful restraint. I should add that the first acts of the officers after their release were to send a doctor to attend to the wounded man, and to inform the collector of what had occurred. The result of the action at law was that a native was condemned to three months' rigorous imprisonment and one months' simple imprisonment. An appeal has been lodged against this sentence, but has not yet been heard.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

Sir Edward Sassoon asked the Secretary of State for India if he would state to the House when the reduction in the Indian telegraph tariff, as promised by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, will be announced; and whether any difficulty has arisen in the negotiations to account for the delay.

Lord G. Hamilton: I cannot yet state when the proposed reduction in the telegraph rates to India will take place. The consent of various parties has to be obtained, and for this time is required. So far, I am not aware that any difficulty has arisen in the negotiations.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he intends to introduce an Indian Loan Bill; and, if so, for what amount; and will it be in whole or in part for the purposes of famine relief.

Lord G. Hamilton: I have no intention of introducing a Bill.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—Distress in India—That, in view of the frequent and widespread famines which have occurred in India in recent years, it is desirable, in the opinion of this House, to afford some permanent relief and protection to the people in the future; firstly by a more rapid extension of irrigation canals, storage tanks, and wells, secondly, by reducing the land tax in those provinces or districts where it is excessive; and thirdly, by relieving India of a portion of the cost of the Indian Army, which should equitably be borne by the Imperial Exchequer. (An early day.)

Sir William Wedderburn.—East India (Famine).—That, looking to the special needs of the famine-stricken people in India on the approach of the monsoon, this House recognises that funds are urgently required to feed, clothe, and house the cultivators in their villages until their crops are ripe; to provide them with plough cattle, seed, and other requisite of cultivation; and to restore them to their normal economic condition; that these requirements cannot be adequately met from Indian revenues raised from the suffering Indian people, and within the necessarily restricted field of ordinary relief operations; that the funds subscribed by charity are altogether insufficient for these purposes; and this House is therefore of opinion that an imperial free grant of not less than £5,000 000 sterling should be provided to assist in meeting this unprecedented calamity. (An early day.)

Mr. Herbert Roberts.—To ask the First Lord of the Treasury: Whether he is in a position to state when the Indian Budget will be taken. (Friday, July 13.)

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its orignal colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST DE WET.

CAPTURE OF BETHLEHEM.

SURRENDER OF FREE STATE OFFICIALS.

(Compiled from the mail papers of July 6 to 13.)

THE most important news from the seat of war received during the past week is that which announces the capture of Bethlehem and the defeat of Commandant Christian De Wet, who has fled with his burghers. Three members of the late Free State Government have surrendered. Apart from the operations against De Wet the war still drags towards its conclusion. Attention is being directed to the lines of settlement after the war, and the proposal to separate the office of High Commissioner from that of Governor of Cape Colony has evoked some opposition. Bloomfontein is already talked of as the future capital of Federated South Africa. Pretoria is tranquil, and the machinery of Government (says the "Mail's" correspondent) is working well. The death of Commandant Du Plessis, who was killed in the action near Rustenburg, has greatly disheartened the Boers. Botha's force is melting away. The Free Staters with him are dismayed at the surrender of Mr. Steyn's Cabinet. The "Daily Telegraph's" Pretoria correspondent is assured that Mr. Reitz has not left the Transvaal, but is sitting in his gold train watching it at Watervalonder, east of Machadodorp. Mr. Kruger is reported to be well. He eats like a horse and smokes like a volcano. He is also at Watervalonder.

BOERS DEFEATED NEAR BETHLEHEM.

MR. STEYN IN FLIGHT.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts was published by the War Office late on Friday night:—Pretoria, Friday, July 6 (2.25 p.m.).—Paget engaged the enemy on the 3rd successfully at Pleisirfontein. He drove them out of a very strong position across Leeuwkop to Broncrifontein, where he bivouacked for the night. He followed the enemy up, and on the afternoon of the 4th was at Blaauwkopje, fifteen miles north-west of Bethlehem. He reports that all Steyn's Government officials, except the Treasurer-General, who has gone to Vrede, are at Bethlehem, which has been proclaimed the capital. Steyn himself is reported to have taken flight to the mountains. Buller reports that the line to Heidelberg has been restored, thus completing railway communication between Pretoria and Natal. Bethlehem, to which town General Paget is advancing, is twenty-eight miles south of Lindley. Vrede is near the eastern edge of the Orange River Colony and is thirty-five miles south of Standerton.

DE WET'S VOW.

Pretoria, July 10.—Every day De Wet's collapse is expected. Boers here state that he has sworn that he himself will never surrender, but he is beginning to see the unfairness of sacrificing the lives of his men to his personal wishes. Commandant Botha will receive shortly the news of his colleague's defeat in which case he is almost certain to enter into peace negotiations.—Reuter.

Bethlehem, July 7.—The Boers are now in full retreat. Their only chance of avoiding surrender is to break through the cordon around them.—Central News.

De Wet is reported (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") to be moving towards Vrede with a diminished command. He is short of supplies, and unable to replenish his ammunition, and has little chance of escaping.

WITH GENERAL RUNDLE.

BOERS EVACUATE THE BIDDULPHSBERG.

Senekal, July 9 (12.3 p. m.).—The Boers have evacuated Olddulphsberg and Tafelburg positions on the vicinity of Senekal. A portion of the enemy are trekking towards Ficksburg, but the majority are going in the direction of Bethlehem.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Senekal, July, 9 (12.50) p.m.—The small body of the enemy referred to on the 6th inst, as occupying Tafelburg and other positions facing Rundle's line, formed a rearguard battalion covering the retirement of the main body. The Boer pickets evacuated the positions at Bidduplhsberg and Tafelburg during the nights of the 7th and 8th. This morning Rundle personally conducted a reconnaissance over Biddulphsberg and found the place deserted. It is now occupied by Driscoll's Scouts and a force of the Cape Mounted Rifles. It is reported that the enemy intend fightlug at Reiefsnek, south of Bethlehem. Our plan of circumvention, however, has developed so well that we should speedily be in a position to terminate any resistance the Boers may offer. Some of those wounded in the Bidduplhsberg fight are progressing well. Enteric fever is prevalent in many cases amongst the soldiers. Owing to the practice among many of the farmers of carrying back news to the enemy, the purchasing of supplies from them of milk and eggs for hospital purposes has necessarily been curtailed.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

MR. STEYN'S FICTIONS.

Senekal, July 9.—The main bodies of the enemy have retired to Bethlehem. Mr. Steyn is credited with the intention of defending that place with a large force. He is striving to encourage the burghers with fictions. The British, he says, are dying at the rate of 1,000 a day from bubonic plague. He sees that the Boers get no news from the outside world, and takes stringent precautions to prevent the burghers escaping from their laagers. An epidemic of enteric fever has broken out.—Reuter.

SURRENDER OF FREE STATE OFFICIALS.

Lord Roberts on Monday despatched the following telergram to the Secretary of State for War:—

Pretoria, Monday, July 9, (12-15 p.m.)—Officer commanding at Heilbron reports that Mr. Bilgnaut, State Secretary; Mr. Dickson, State Attorney; Mr. Van Tander, member of Council; and Mr. Kupper Vergen came into Heilbron yesterday and surrendered. Hutton was attacked yesterday in the position he is holding by a large number of Boers. He beat them off without much difficulty, the 5-in. guns with him being found most useful. Our only casualty was Lieutenant Young, 1st Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, slight wound of scalp. The enemy left several of their wounded on the ground and sent in a flag of truce with a request that they might be received into our field hospital. I regret to say that Captain Currie and Lieutenant Kirk, of the Imperial Light Horse, reported as wounded in my telegram of yesterday, were both killed. One squadron of this distinguished corps pressed a very superior force of the enemy in a gallant attempt to carry off a wounded comrade, to which is attributable the heavy losses it sustained. In addition to the two officers named the following were killed:—Farrier Sergent Wooley, Troopers King-Graham, Aberstone, and Drennan. Wounded: Sergeant Major Runningham, Sergeants Marshall, Dorrant, and Bullard, Troopers Hale, Bourchier, Moodie, Lane, Hill Jones, Ralit and Harwin.

DE WET DEFEATED.

CAPTURE OF BETHLEHEM BY PAGET AND CLEMENTS.

Lord Roberts has sent to the Secretary of State for War the following despatches:—

Pretoria, July 10, 12

tenburg, which was held for the purpose of maintaining road and telegraphic communication, the Boers occupied some hills which had been left undefended, and, after heavy fighting, captured what was left of the garrison of Scots Greys and Lincolns, and two guns of the Royal Horse Artillery.

Lord Roberts says: "The list of casualties has not yet reached me, but I fear it is a heavy one." There were probably quite seven hundred men engaged, and a comparatively small number are known to have escaped.

A Laffan's message states that two companies of the Lincolns, who were stationed at the foot of the hills, managed to get away under cover of darkness. But the news—coming from two sources—that a "squadron" of Scots Greys has escaped cannot be credited in the face of Lord Roberts's statement that only one squadron was with the garrison.

Of the other attacks, that at Krugersdorp resulted in the defeat of the enemy with heavy loss; and in that on the outposts at Derdepoort, the 7th Dragoon Guards, who were engaged, retired in good order, and it is supposed, without very heavy loss.

This morning a successful engagement is reported, in which Colonel Mahon drove the Boers from Rietfontein, and occupied their positions there.

Near Paardekraal, on General Buller's line of communication, an attack on the railway was successfully repulsed on Wednesday after a short action.

LORD ROBERTS'S MESSAGE.

The following message from Lord Roberts was issued by the War Office:—

Lord Roberts to Secretary of State for War.

Pretoria, July 12, 7-52 p.m.

The enemy having failed in their attempt to get round our right rear, as mentioned in my telegram of the 9th inst., made a determined attack on our right flank yesterday, and I regret to say succeeded in capturing Nitral's Nek, garrisoned by one squadron Scots Greys, two guns O Battery Royal Horse Arrillery, and five companies of the Lincolnshire Regiment. The enemy attacked in superior numbers at dawn, and, seizing the hills which commanded the nek, brought a heavy converging fire to bear on the small garrison.

Nitral's Nek is about eighteen miles from here, near where the road crosses the Crocodile River.

It was held by us in order to maintain road and telegraphic communication with Rustenburg.

Fighting lasted more or less throughout the day, and immediately on receiving information in the early morning of the enemy's strength I despatched reinforcements from here under Colonel Godfrey, King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Before, however, they reached the spot the garrison was overpowered.

The two guns and greater portion of the squadron of the Greys were captured owing to their horses being shot, as were also about 90 men of the Lincoln Regiment.

The list of casualties has not yet reached me, but I fear it is a heavy one.

Simultaneously an attack was made on our outposts near Derdepoort, north of the town, in which the 7th Dragoon Guards were engaged.

The regiment, which was handled with considerable skill by Lieutenant-Colonel Lowe kept the enemy in check until he retired on his supports, and would probably have suffered but slight loss had not one troop mistaken some Boers in the bushes for our men.

Smith-Dorrien had a successful engagement with the enemy yesterday afternoon near Krugersdorp.

He inflicted heavy loss on them.

Buller reports that the Boers who were destroying his line of railway near Paardekraal were driven off yesterday after a short action.

Hart reports from Heidelberg that the surrendering of arms and ammunition continues to be made by the Boers in that district.

THE PRICE OF A RACEHORSE.

DE CLERMONT *V.* SAIT.

This case came before Mr. Justice Darling on July 10 in the Queen's Bench Division, and was an action brought by Mr. Robert De Clermont, the plaintiff, against Mr. Hajee Ishmael Sait, a Parsee, the defendant, to recover 133L. 6s. 8d., the price of a half-share in a racehorse alleged by the plaintiff to have been sold by him to the defendant.

Mr. Montague Lush appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Courthope Munroe for the defendant.

The plaintiff in his evidence said that, in October 1897, the horse in question, which was called Sea Mist, belonged to a man named Gregory, and was to be put up for auction at Calcutta. The witness, who was then at Calcutta, desired to purchase the animal. He learnt through his trainer that the defendant too wished to buy it. On the suggestion of the trainer, who trained also for the defendant, it was arranged that the witness and the defendant should share the horse. The defendent bought it for 4,000 rs. On the following day the witness met the defendant on the racecourse, and paid him 2,000 rs. in bank notes for his half share. He took no receipt for the money. The horse was placed in the trainer's stables, and ran successfully in races at Lucknow. Shortly afterwards the witness, being about to leave for England, desired to dispose of his share in the horse. He wired to the defendant that he might have his share for 2,000 rs., and that otherwise he would put the horse up to auction. From what he was told by his trainer he understood that the defendant agreed to take his share. He met the defendant again in the present year at the Hotel Cecil, and asked him to settle with him about the horse. The defendant then said that the horse had not turned out satisfactory, and offered to sell it and divide the proceeds. The witness refused the offer and claimed the 2,000 rs.

The defendant denied the payment of the 2,000 rs. at Calcutta and also the receipt of the plaintiff's telegram. He said that the plaintiff offered to take a half share in the horse to which the witness agreed, but as the plaintiff failed to pay the purchase-money the horse remained the sole property of the witness. At the Hotel Cecil the plaintiff claimed to be part owner of the horse, and said that he would sue the witness for his share in it. It was, however, untrue that the witness admitted the part ownership.

Mr. Justice Darling gave judgment for the defendant, saying that the plaintiff had not succeeded in satisfying him that he paid for the half-share of the horse.

SUICIDE OF AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

Mr. John F. Vanrenen, an officer in the Punjab Police, has committed suicide at 92 Kensington Park Road by shooting himself. The deceased was well known in Punjab military and civilian society. He was only 22 years of age, and had served for about four years as deputy superintendent in the Punjab Police. Just before going to India he took the public school boxing championship. He was a good athlete and a man of very attractive personality. He was invalided home, but, one account says, had been very happy since his arrival, and was engaged to be married. When found there was a ring, a locket, and a piece of withered forget-me-not in his pocket. They were relics of a previous engagement, which had been broken off. No reason for the suicide was forthcoming at the inquest and the jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.

PROMOTIONS FROM THE RANKS.

The "Gazette" states the undermentioned candidates have been recommended by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, South Africa, to be second lieutenants, dated July 7, 1900:—

4th Dragoon Guards.—Corporal John Stewart, from 1st Australian Horse, in succession to Lieut. E. J. Holden, promoted into 5th Dragoon Guards.

5th Dragoon Guards.—Corporal Edward Arthur FitzGerald, from the Imperial Yeomanry on augmentation, dated July 7, 1900.

9th Lancers.—Corporal Richard Stanley Chadwick, from the City of London Imperial Volunteers, vice P. F. Brassey, killed in action.

Corporal FitzGerald is, says the "Westminster Gazette" the well-known Alpinist and author of "Climbs in the New Zealand Alps" and "The Highest Andes." His expedition to Aconcagua which his companion now Sergt. Stuart Vines, of the Imperial Yeomanry, ascended, thereby gaining the world's record of height in mountaineering, will be fresh in public recollection. Mr. FitzGerald and Mr. Vines returning to their club one night after the theatre, read upon the tape the Government's call for volunteers, and both enlisted in the Imperial Yeomanry at eight o'clock next morning. When he went out to South Africa Mr. FitzGerald had decided to adopt a military career if fortune favoured him—and it has. His regiment the Lothians and Berwickshire, has been in General Hunter's command during the war. Doubtless Mr. FitzGerald's experience of rough travel and scientific exploration has enabled him to render useful service in scouting and similar campaigning duties.

THE ASHANTI RISING.

THE ESCAPE FROM KUMASSI.

The following telegram from Colonel Willcocks was received at the Colonial Office on the 5th:—

Fumsu, July 4.

Just received letter sent by Governor Hodgson in which he states that he with 600 native soldiers under the command of Major Morris, departed from Kumassi June 23 by way of Patiasa and Terrabum. Two British officers severely wounded; does not send names.

Captain Bishop, Inspector of Constabulary Gold Coast, and Ralph, Lagoss Constabulary, and 100 native soldiers have been left behind at Kumassi with rations up to July 15.

I will personally relieve Kumassi by that date under any circumstances.

Hodgson states that he intended to go over River Ofin by way of Mamong to Cape Coast, but I have applied to him by urgent special messengers to leave behind as many men as possible in order to give assistance to me to enter into Kumassi.

Burroughs with 400 native soldiers arrived at Dompoassi July 1. Enemy's force taken completely by surprise; stockades evacuated by them. Burroughs captured 40 guns, quantity of gunpowder and caps and also killed 30 of the enemy; our loss one native soldier killed in action, three native soldiers wounded.

The following telegram from Mr. Low (Gold Coast) was received at the Colonial Office on the night of the 5th:—

Following telegram received from Governor of Gold Coast, dated Ekwanta, 26th June:—

(Begins.) Have the honour to inform you that in consequence of column for relief not arriving and reduction of food supplies to three days and a half it was necessary to make an attempt to push through rebel forces.

Taking two days' supply of rations, and leaving remainder for force of 100 left to guard the fort, under Assistant Inspectors Bishop and Ralph, sufficient for 24 days, the column, 600 strong, left Kumassi at 5-45 a.m. 23rd June, under the command of Major Morris, D.S.O., accompanied by 700 carriers, loyal Kings of Mampon, Juabin, Aguna, Akwanta, and Nsuta, with their followers and all Europeans inclusive of members of Basel mission. I was able to remain at Kumassi till the 23rd June only by reduction of supply of rations to a minimum.

The force too weak to attempt to break out by the Prahsu road, where the rebel forces where in great numbers, but it was given out that I should take that road, and the rebel forces, hearing this, fortunately remained to await arrival.

The route decided on after full consideration was that through Potasi and Terrabum to Ekwanta. At Potasi there was a stockade, which was captured by a flank movement with loss of one killed and several wounded, inclusive of Captains Marshall and Leggett, both severely wounded. At every village passed through the advanced guard (was) attacked and the rearguard harassed, but Terrebum was reached with only loss of six killed and several slightly wounded. Many of the carriers, weakened by hunger, threw away their loads and nearly all of us have lost clothing and such provisions as we had.

The march to Ekwanta has been one of great difficulty and privation, the hammock-men being too weak to perform duty and the column hampered with large numbers of persons who followed from Kumassi. We are halting here for two days to recruit, and we hope to reach Cape Coast in ten days' time.

We have had letters sent to officer commanding column for relief, who from what I hear, has reached Bekwai, acquainting him with situation and saying that it is absolutely necessary to relieve fort not later than 15th July. The people encamped round the fort suffered from starvation terribly and the rate of mortality was at least upwards of 30 per diem. The scenes witnessed were terrible.

I could not attack the rebel forces with any determination owing to insufficient ammunition, and we marched out of Kumassi on 23rd June with only 150 rounds of ammunition per man.

Major Morris arrived at Kumassi with 230 Hausas on the 15th May. His services in these anxious and trying times have been invaluable to me; I cannot speak too highly of the way in which he carried out arrangements for leaving Kumassi.

I have had no news of any kind since the 29th April, when the Lagos Constabulary reached Kumassi.

Regret to inform you that Middlemist, Deputy-Inspector-General, died of malarious fever 6th May, and Maguire, Assistant Inspector of Contabulary killed in action 29th May.—Hodgson.

The following telegram from Mr. Low has since been received:—

Following telegram received from District Commissioner at Cape Coast:—

Sir F. Hodgson has written as follows:—Following telegram to be sent on to Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

(Begins.) Akwabosu, July 1.—Crossed Ofin River June 30 and July 1. Following Europeans left Kumassi with force:—Governor of Gold Coast; Lady Hodgson; Commissioner and Commandant Morris; Special Service Officers Marshall and Digan; Inspector-General Aplin; Travelling Commissioner Armitage; Inspector Parmeter; Assistant-Inspectors Leggett (and) Berthon, Gold Coast Constabulary (and) Cochrane, (and) Read, Lagos Constabulary; Medical Officers Garland, Chalmers, Tweedy, Graham, Gold Coast Colony, and Macfarlane of Lagos; Telegraph Clerk-in-charge Branch; Members of Basel Mission, namely, Ramseyer, two Jost, two Haasis, Weller, last-named dangerously ill; David, Grundy, of Ashanti Company.

Regret to inform you (of) death from wounds of Marshall, Leggett, former June 28, latter June 29.

Passage across Ofin River very difficult owing to floods. Hardships of journey from Kumassi have been very severe. Most of the severely wounded Hausas have since died; others are missing. In addition to officers mentioned in previous telegram as left in charge of fort add name of Hay, medical officer.—Hodgson. (Ends.)

The following telegrams from Colonel Willcocks have also been received;—

Kwisa, July 7.

Arrived to-day without opposition.

Despatch received from Lieutenant-Colonel Burroughs reports attack on Kokofu with West African Regiment. Attack repulsed with loss of Lieutenant Browlie, 2nd Battalion West India Regiment, attached for duty to West African Regiment, and also several native soldiers, killed in action; total number of casualties 72. I will advance to Bekwai to-morrow.

Essian Kwanti, July 8.

Arrived to-day from Kwisa, being met at Dompoassi by 300 West African Regiment from Bekwai in accordance with arrangement. Simultaneous approach of troops frustrated attempt of enemy's forces (to) fight.

In the engagement at Kokofu, already notified, following British officers slightly wounded:—Burroughs, Tighe, Scallard, Ellis, Gibson, St. Hill, all West African Regiment, and also Sergeant-Major Bosher, West African Frontier Force, and also rank and file 30 West African Frontier Force and 40 West African Regiment.

(Through Reuters's Agency.)

Fumsu, July 9.

Colonel Willcocks and staff, with three companies of the West African Frontier Force left Kwisa yesterday and met Colonel Burroughs, West African Regiment, at Dompoassi to-day. The meeting of the troops at the exact hour previously arranged upset the enemy's plans, and no resistance was offered. The troops marched splendidly over tracks which were very bad owing to the rains.

Colonel Burroughs attacked Kokofu on July 3, but could not take the town. His casualties were Lieutenant Brownlie, West India Regiment, and five soldiers killed, and 82 others wounded, including several officers slightly.

To-morrow the troops will march to Bekwai. Thirty thousand Ashantis are awaiting our approach at Kumassi.

Cape Coast Castle, July 11.

Sir Frederic and Lady Hodgson arrived there yesterday and will leave to-day for Accra by her Majesty's gunboat Dwarf.

The season outlook in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of Wednesday covers the week ending the 21st instant, and is more promising. There were 12,432 test workers in Kistna District, the Deccan and Cuddapah, Kurnool showing a decrease in consequence of an improvement in the season. The general prospects have much improved, and since the 21st instant further heavy or good rain has been reported in parts of the Deccan and Central Districts.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

THE CHETWYND DIVORCE SUIT.

In the Divorce Division, on July 4, Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes had before him the petition of Florence Mary Chetwynd (formerly Naylor-Leyland) for a divorce on the ground of the adultery and cruelty of her husband, the Hon. Reginald Richard Walter Chetwynd. Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., Mr. Bargrave Deane, Q.C., and Mr. Barnard were counsel for the petitioner, while Mr. Inderwick, Q.C. and Mr. Biron appeared for the respondent. Sir Edward Clarke, in opening the case, said the parties were married on Jan. 8, 1889. They lived principally at 41 Wilton Crescent, and there were two children (girls) of the marriage. Certain settlements were executed on the marriage, but the respondent did not bring in any money. They resided together for some time, but from an early period the respondent treated his wife with a good deal of cruelty which increased as the time went on. The respondent had been guilty of physical violence towards his wife, and he had attempted to throw a finger-bowl at her, and had bruised her wrists. In 1897 the petitioner refused to live with him. As to the adultery, his learned friend had informed him he could make no answer to that charge at all. The petitioner was called, and said she was married at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, on Jan. 8, 1889. There were two children of the union, one born in 1890, and the other in 1892. From the very first her husband treated her with unkindness. He kept late hours, and sometimes stayed away all night. Frequently he came home at seven o'clock in the morning and she remonstrated with him. In consequence of what she discovered she spoke to the respondent about his relations with other women. As to the cruelty, he had kicked her (the petitioner) out of bed, had run after her with his braces, and had thrown her across the room. On one occasion she locked her door and he broke it open with a poker. While a Mrs. Johnson was staying with her the respondent tried to throw a finger-bowl at her, but was prevented. Mrs. Norah Johnson, a friend of Mrs. Chetwynd's, gave corroborative evidence as to the cruelty. She stayed with the Chetwynds for several months, and during the whole of that time never saw Mr. Chetwynd entirely sober. Evidence to the effect that Mr. Chetwynd had stayed with a lady other than the petitioner at Glebe Place, Chelsea, was also given. His lordship granted a decree "nisi" with costs. Sir Edward Clarke said it was right to mention that there were settlements at the time of the marriage, and it had been arranged that these settlements should be reformed. Mr. Chetwynd being excluded from all benefit under them on the petitioner securing to him the sum of £200 per annum.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Bullmouth, 2,603 tons, Captain T W Stratton, will sail to-day for Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, cleared on Saturday, for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with general cargo and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain H B Baker, will sail to-day, for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

The Clan Line s s Clan Monroe, 3,121 tons, Captain J A McPherson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta 10th July, with a general cargo and 1 deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi 26th July with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain W G Richard, Captain A Molesworth, Dr Bank, Mr J C Shields, Hon'ble Mr H C M James, Mrs Blair and infant, Mr Pitkar, Mr H Lucksted and 41 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

PERSIAN GULF.—SHAT-AL-ARAB—WESTERN CHANNEL.

Outer Bar Buoy replaced by a Cask Buoy.

Information has been received from the Officer Commanding R I M S Lawrence, dated Bushire, 21th June 1900, that a small cask buoy with a s mall black basket and white flag has been placed in position of the outer bar buoy approximately five cables S W of the old one.

The buoy should be visible three miles in clear weather.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart:—Mouth of the Euphrates, Shatal-Arab and Bahmishir Rivers, No. 1235; also Persian Gulf Pilot, 4th edition, 1898, page 286.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Karachi Harbour—Time Ball discontinued.

Information, dated 11th July 1900, has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi, that the Time Ball dropped at the Port of Karachi will be discontinued from Monday the 16th July 1900 till further notice.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 28.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Clive		Bangh	China	Dry Dock	R I M S
Dalhousie		Kendall			R I M S
Investigator		Heming		Dry Dock	R I M S
Nancowry		Mills		Do.	R I M S
H Bolckow	629	Baker			B & P S N Co
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Dragoman	3214	Waters			M M & Co
Byculla	1095	Keasley			M M & Co
Unity	929	Hansen			Bombay Co
St Irene	2474	Altree			M M & Co
Ikanoo	372	Maloney			V Ebram & Co
Moshtari	1110	Barron			B & P S N Co
Sirdhana	979	Smith			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Clan Murray	3151	Beer			M M & Co
Adelina Patti	1959	Sinclair			M M & Co
Sobraon	4411	Wibmer			P & O Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co
Clan Monroe	3721	McPherson			F M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Sultan	1782	Stahl	Zanzibar	3-8	F Heyer
B	Clan Chisholm	1680	Worfolk	Madras	30-7	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Hannah		28-7	B & P S N Co
E	Marora	1457	Adams			M M & Co
H & J	Magdala	3340	Greet			Turret Ship
	Tenasserim		do			Receiving Hulk
L	Madras	547	Budroo	Repairing		Shepd & Co
M	Zaida	2883		Repairing		M M & Co
N	City of Lucknow	2370	Morrison	Karachi		F F & Co
R	Mozaffari	1387	Baker	Jedda	30-7	B & P S N Co

Transport.

P	Carthage	2893	London	China	3-8 Transport

Alongside.

B Bq	Esmeralda	673	Pederson	Melbourne	30-7 O & Okell

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Bullmouth	2606	Stratton	Middlesbro	28-7	W&AG&Co
2	Bohemia	2080	Lindquister	L'pool	6-8	W & A G & Co
3	Ashruf	2202	McAllister	E Africa	28-7	H C Joosub
4	Raventhaler	1813	Freedon	Hamburg	31-7	Glade & Co
5	Parramatta	2854	Symons	China	31-7	P & O Co
6	Croydon	2410	Butler	Rangoon	30-7	M M & Co
7	Bengal	1636	Barcham	Aden	4-8	P & O Co
8	Tokio	2481	Jones	Liverpool	31-7	F M & Co
9	C of Edinburgh	1060	Baillie	Singapore		F Forbes & Co
10	El Guiser	639	Ahmed	Repairing		W & A G & Co
15	Pachumba	545	Skinner	Karachi	31-7	M M & Co
16	Madagascar	1693	Rouxel	Mauritius	1-8	V Brothers

100 ton Crane.

Lindon Bates	67	Glidden		Calcutta	C Bros

MERE WEATHER DRY DOCK.

Muttra	4644 tons gross		M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
28	Sobraon s	Wibmer	London, July 6
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, July 25
	Clan Monroe s	McPherson	Calcutta, July 10
29	Ameer s	Armstrong	Calcutta, July 17
	Castleventry s	Laing	Put back
	Hermod s	Alson	Karachi, July 26
	Langbank s	Rout	Calcutta, July 1

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Dragoman	Waters	Calcutta
	Onda s	Sheldrick	Calcutta &c.
	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi
	Caledonia s	Gordon	London

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—

Steamer Bullmouth, Stratton, for Middlesborough.
" Mozaffari, Baker, for Jeddah, &c.

The steamer Merkara, entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tokio s—100 cwt old copper, R Kerabs; 25 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

Bohemia s—25 bales hides and 66 bales wool, Jafferbhoy Khetsey and Co; 5 bales wool and 7 bales goat hair, Jan M Remtoola; 15 bales wool, Sulleman Jan Mamed; 4-3 cwt coir yarn, Corjee Dharsee and Co; 50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 100 cwt old copper and 20 cwt old brass, Kika Khooshall.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Bohemia s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bohemia s—3,099 cwt teaseed, 4,017 cwt linseed, and 18,333 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 5,148 cwt gingellyseed and 5,290 cwt castorseed, John Fachiri.

Tokio s—120 cwt gum, Damjee Mowjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Parramatta s—36 cases Indian condiments, Muncherjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 82 chests opium, P and O S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Parramatta s—30 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

"BY THE KING'S COMMAND"

was written by Victor Hugo; but by the king's command was also written the title "The Royal Cocoa Factory" of C. J. Van Houten & Zoon. By command of King William III. the works of the world-famed Cocoa Manufacturers were styled as above. The title is peculiarly appropriate, and more so than it may appear at first sight, for the whole of the civilized world has recognised Van Houten's Cocoa as "The King of Cocoas," and it is only right that the King of Cocoas should be produced at the Royal Cocoa Factory. It has been so called because it is quite pure; it is highly digestible; and it is soluble to a degree unapproached by any other cocoa in existence. It is cheap; it costs less than one farthing per cup; it is easily assimilated and digested by the weakest stomach; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of beef-tea. Easily made, appetizing in aroma, and of most delicious taste.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—Möller's Cod Liver Oil.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

RESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

EST AND SAFEST APERIENT.
RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.
"Hunyadi János"
ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

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EAU DE COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
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Only genuine with "White Rose" Trade Mark.
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"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory results; it is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."
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"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group.' Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."
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"Hunyadi János" has established itself as a customary Aperient in all climates. It is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from the defects of other Hungarian Bitter Waters."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.

"Hunyadi János"—Of the many Ofen or Hungarian Bitter Waters now offered to the public, careful selection should be made. We have found that only HUNYADI JÁNOS answers all purposes, owing to its remarkable uniformity and gentle action which render it preferable to all others."
VIENNA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
THE BEST FOOD FOR ALL INFANTS
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Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No holerequired to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in Ind a
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 5/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., dian Star Co operative Society, AHMEDABAD

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HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
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Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
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RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000
RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
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The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.
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By Order of the Board,
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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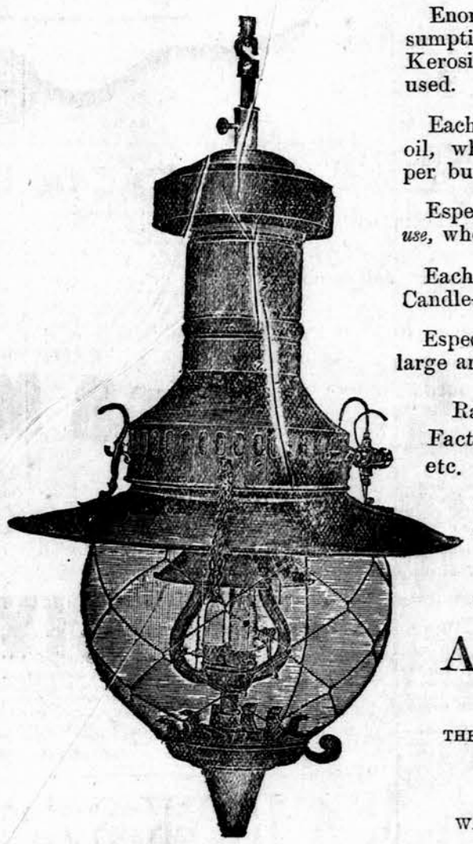

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GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

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A NEW MODEL,

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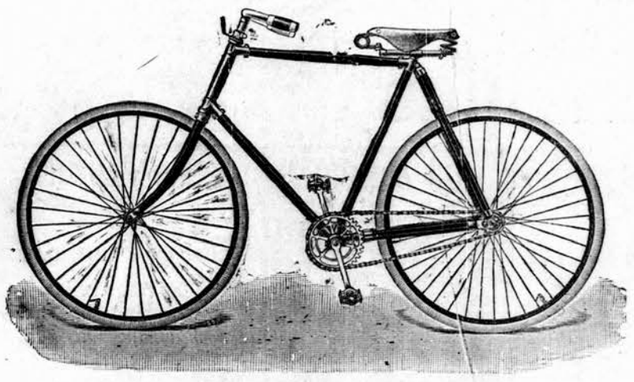

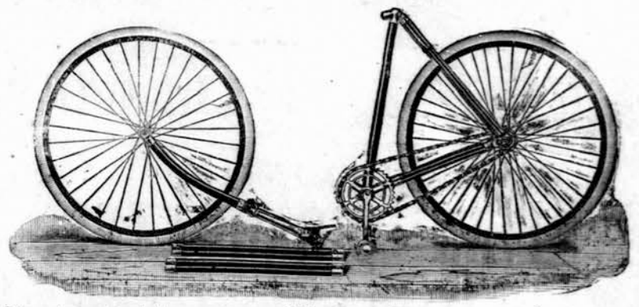

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain: 6½ in. cranks; gear 68 in. Brook's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards; rubber pedals; Carter oil bat case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security unequaled.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxta-position, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

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Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

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WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

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